

Daily Report

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East Asia

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Daily Report East Asia

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Japan

Official Apologizes for PRC Consulate Attack OW120349 Tokyo KYODO in English 0334 GMT 12 Mar 88

[Text] Tokyo, March 12 KYODO—Japan on Saturday apologized to China for a shooting incident that occurred at the Chinese Consulate General in Fukuoka Friday night and pledged efforts to prevent further such incidents, Foreign Ministry officials said.

Koreshige Anami, chief of the China Division, made the apology in the name of Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno when he invited Chinese Embassy officials to the Foreign Ministry.

Anami told the Chinese that the government has taken measures to tighten security measures around Chinese diplomatic missions in Japan.

A shot was fired at the Consulate General late Friday night but no one in the building was injured.

Foreign Ministry officials quoted a Chinese embassy official as telling Anami that China was shocked and saddened by the incident which took place on the eve of the 10th anniversary of the two nations' peace and friendship treaty to be celebrated this year.

The Chinese official strongly urged Japan to take appropriate measures to prevent further such incidents from occurring, ministry officials said.

Panama Virtually Defaults in Debt Repayment OW141005 Tokyo KYODO in English 0934 GMT 14 Mar 88

[Text] Tokyo, March 14 KYODO—Panama failed to redeem its yen-denominated bonds worth some 5.2 billion yen, including both principal and interest, by the redemption date on Sunday that included a three-day grace period, officials of the Bank of Tokyo said Monday.

The failure indicates that the Panamanian Government virtually defaulted in its debt repayment, Japanese banking sources said.

Japanese creditors, however, will keep close watch for the time being on the developments of the situation between Panama and the United States, whose sanctions include a halt to economic assistance that made the Central American country unable to pay off the debt by its maturity period, the sources said.

The Japanese banking group has decided to refrain from declaring Panama in default at the mement, because Panamanian authorities assured the creditors of their firm intention to repay, the sources said.

The bonds in question are a portion of 10-year privately-placed ones worth a total of 10 billion yen issued in Japan on March 10, 1978, with the Bank of Tokyo and Yamaichi Securities Co. as co-lead managers.

Panama has so far redeemed 5 billion yen, but the deadline for the remaining 5 billion yen and a biannual interest of some 200 million yen was due last Thursday, with a grace period of three days extending the final deadline to Sunday, they said.

Official To Go to U.S. for Beef Trade Talks OW140952 Tokyo KYODO in English 0931 GMT 14 Mar 88

[Text] Tokyo, March 14 KYODO—Hidero Maki, director general of the Economic Affairs Bureau of the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Ministry, will leave for Washington Tuesday on a mission to break through the deadlocked Japan-U.S. negotiations on bilateral beef trade.

During his four-day stay in the United States, Maki will confer with U.S. trade officials, including deputy trade representative Michael B. Smith, ministry officials said Monday.

The Japan-U.S. negotiations for the conclusion of a new bilateral agreement on Japanese imports of beef and oranges have bogged down because of the wide gap in views of the two countries. The United States has demanded that Japan completely liberalize the imports, but Japan, citing the necessity to protect domestic farmers, has refused.

Ministry sources said Maki's mission would prove extremely difficult, because the U.S. Government is maintaining an extremely tough stance.

The ruling Liberal Democratic Party sent a delegation to Washington early this month to explain the Japanese position to the U.S. side, but U.S. Trade Representative Clayton Yeutter and congressional members insisted that Japan fully liberalize imports of the items.

The current agreement expires at the end of this month.

USSR Salmon Fishing Talks Suspended OW140037 Tokyo KYODO in English 0003 GMT 14 Mar 88

[Text] Tokyo, March 14 KYODO—Japan and the Soviet Union have suspended talks here on salmon fishing outside a 200-mile Soviet economic zone after two weeks of unsuccessful negotiations to set this year's catch quotas, Japanese officials said Monday.

Soviet negotiators proposed an increased quota for Japan Sunday but the two sides remained split over other fishing conditions, the officials said.

The Soviet proposal called for a 20 percent quota cut from last year's 24,500 tons compared with an initial proposal to slash it by 49 percent from an actual catch in 1987, they said.

The new offer would allow Japan nearly the same catch as last year's haul of 20,332 tons.

But the Soviet delegation insisted on a shorter fishing period, a reduced fleet and tougher surveillance, the officials said.

Japan proposed to reopen the talks in April but the Soviet side said a reply would be made later through diplomatic channels, they added.

No Guidelines Set on South Africa Trade OW111448 Tokyo KYODO in English 1252 GMT 11 Mar 88

[Text] Tokyo, March 11 KYODO—The government Friday decided against laying down quantitative guidelines for reducing Japan's trade with South Africa, a senior government official said.

Instead, the government will wait till summer and see whether Japan's trade with the apartheid-practicing country will decrease as a result of voluntary restraints currently being adopted by major Japanese business firms like Toyota Motor Corp. and Hitachi Ltd., said the official, who spoke on condition of anonymity.

The decision was confirmed Thursday night at a meeting between Takashi Onda, director of the Foreign Ministry's Middle Eastern and African Affairs Bureau, and Shigeo Muraoka, director of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry's (MITI) International Trade Policy Bureau, according to the official.

The official said Miti will continue to informally ask business firms to restrict trade with South Africa by "briefing them on the situation (surrounding South African trade) on every possible occasion."

The official said spelling out quantitative guidelines for regulating trade with South Africa is a difficult administrative action.

Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno recently asked leaders of the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren)—a powerful business lobby—to reduce trade with the African ration substantially by the end of the first half of 1988. Uno asked them to adopt self-imposed restrictions.

The Keidanren leaders, however, asked Uno to produce quantitative guidelines to be observed by industry in exporting products to the white minority-ruled country.

Japan's increased trade with South Africa came under international scrutiny and criticism after it raced past the United States in 1986 to become the country's number one trading partner.

Finance Ministry statistics show that Japan remained the top trader with South Africa in 1987 with two-way trade increasing 19 percent to 4.27 billion dollars. In yen terms, the trade volume rose 2 percent.

The Foreign Ministry, apprehensive about international criticism of Japan's tacit economic support of South Africa's racial segregation system, has been urging government and industry leaders to reduce trade with the nation, while MITI remained vehemently opposed to setting specific restrictions in view of Japan's heavy dependence on that country for the supply of rare earth elements and some other important materials, government sources said.

Toyota Motor President Shoichiro Toyoda last month announced that the giant automaker will hold this year's auto exports to South Africa below the level of 1987.

Hitachi recently agreed to set a ceiling on its exports of computer parts to West German firm Comparex that in turn exports them to South Africa.

Takeshita on Newspaper Bombing Attempt OW140645 Tokyo KYODO in English 0628 GMT 14 Mar 88

[Text] Tokyo, March 14 KYODO—Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita said on Monday that he would give his full support and encouragement to police authorities investigating the failed time bomb attack on the major daily ASAHI SHIMBUN's local bureau in Shizuoka last Saturday.

The prime minister expressed grave concern over the attack, for which the rightist group Sekihotai has claimed credit in statements sent to news organizations.

Takeshita was speaking at a House of Councillors' Budget Committee meeting in response to a Japan Communist Party (JCP) member, who condemned the attack as a threat to democracy.

A paper bag containing the components of a time bomb was discovered at the bureau's parking lot.

The Sekihotai has made similar assaults on ASAHI SHIMBUN bureaus in Kobe and Tokyo, the latter resulting in the death of a reporter.

A senior national police agency official told the committee no clue as to the identity of the attacker, or attackers, has yet been obtained.

Mongolia

Dejid Tours Snowstorm-Affected Areas OW111336 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 0910 GMT 10 Mar 88

[Text] Politburo Member and Secretary of the MPRP Central Committee Dejid and Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Agriculture and Food Industry Gungaadorj have been to a number of districts of Tob, Dundgobi, and Oborhangay Aymags in central Mongolia to see how the livestock breeders were combating the natural calamity.

Heavy snowfalls and sharp fall in temperature in recent days created difficulties to agriculture. Fodder is being transported to snow-affected livestock farmsteads and essential commodities and medicines are being flown by helicopters to regions cut off from other areas by heavy snow cover. Other emergency measures are being taken to help the livestock breeders in overcoming the temporary natural difficulties.

Family Contracts Applied to Animal Husbandry OW120412 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1700 GMT 11 Mar 88

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, March 11 (MONTSAME)—The family contract is finding its application in Mongolia's key branch—animal husbandry. In less than two years this new form of labour cooperation has convincingly proved its advantage and is widely supported at different levels. For example, the MPR Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry and the Supreme Council of the Agricultural Coop's Union have recently worked out a "temporary recommendation of family contract in agricultural production".

This new form of combining social as well as personal interests is aimed at improving autonomy developing initiative of a livestock breeder's family—the basic production unit in the countryside, increasing high quality output, lowering production expenditures and enhancing production efficiency. According to the recommendation any livestock breeder's family if it wishes can conclude a family contract on a voluntary basis.

Family contract is also finding its application in land farming. Last year vegetable grower B. Ganhuu of Bornuur state farm worked with his family on 7 hectares of land and they harvested 424 centners of cabbage from each hectare exceeding (?twice) the country (?average) indicator. That is they have managed to earn more than 30 thousand tugrugs. And the state farm saved considerable amount of wage fund and production expenditures. All this shows that the number of those who would like to join this new type of labour cooperation is increasing for it is profitable both for the (?state and individuals).

North Korea

Daily Criticizes Bush, Derwinski Remarks SK121012 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1008 GMT 12 Mar 88

["Brazen Sophism of Aggressors"-KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang March 12 (KCNA)—A few days ago, U.S. Vice-President Bush told reporters that the U.S. forces present in South Korea were a war "deterrent force," and earlier, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Derwinski described the presence of the U.S. forces in South Korea as one aimed at keeping "peace" on the Korean peninsula, saying there would be no change in the United States' Korea policy.

A signed commentary of NODONG SINMUN today brands this as a hokum revealing again the brigandish brazenfacedness of the U.S. imperialists who are accustomed to reversing black and white.

It says:

What the U.S. imperialists have done in Korea after illegally occupying South Korea are a war of aggression, ceaseless armed provocations, separatist moves and suppression and plunder offthe South Korean people.

It is the height of shamelessness for the U.S. ruling quarters to talk about a "deterrent force" and the like, daringly connecting the U.S. forces' occupation of South Korea with a mission of keeping peace.

The U.S. ruling quarters should desist from futile moves and take steps to pull their forces of aggression and all destruction weapons out of South Korea at an early date.

CPRF on Derwinski Remarks on Olympics SK121009 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002 GMT 12 Mar 88

[Text] Pyongyang March 12 (KCNA)—The Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland made public its Information No. 445 on March 11 denouncing the U.S. imperialist aggressors for extensively reinforcing the armed forces of aggression in South Korea on the pretext of the Olympics.

The information said:

Some time ago, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Derwinski officially declared that U.S. Naval warships would be sent in addition near the coastal waters of South Korea during the "Seoul Olympic games".

The U.S. imperialist aggressors's moves to extensively reinforce the armed forces of aggression in South Korea on the pretext of the Olympics are a flagrant violation of peace and the idea of the Olympic movement and a

vicious challenge to us who are sincerely striving to turn the situation on the Korean peninsula in favour of the peace of the country and its peaceful reunification this year.

His utterances, along with the announcement of war plans one after another, show that the criminal moves of the U.S. imperialists to unleash another war of aggression in Korea are becoming undisguised as the days go by.

The Olympic games, which will be held in a war atmosphere with large armed forces of aggression and nuclear, chemical and other lethal weapons deployed on the ground and in the air and sea, will not be a festival of peace and friendship but be a theatre of aggression and war.

The Olympics is not a place for a show of force. neither warship nor gun is needed for the Olympic games.

The criminal moves of the U.S. imperialists to exploit the Olympic games for their aggressive purpose can never be permitted.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors must immediately give up arms buildup and withdraw from South Korea, taking with them their troops, nuclear weapons and all other armed forces of aggression.

Paper Accuses Choe, Lilley of 'Plotting' SK121022 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1016 GMT 12 Mar 88

["Whirlwind of Terrorism Rises Under Cloak of Olympiad"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang March 12 (KCNA)—NODONG SIN-MUN today in a signed commentary denounces the South Korean puppet foreign minister for plotting on March 9 with U.S. "Ambassador" Lilley to decide to invite U.S. terrorist experts to South Korea under the pretext of the "prevention of terrorism" with the Olympic games as an occasion.

The commentary says:

The U.S. imperialists and the puppets are trying to cover the sky, ground and sea with planes, tanks, armoured cars and warships and literally turn South Korea into a three dimensional show window of armed forces, a comprehensive war ground by massively reinforcing armed forces under the pretext of the Olympic games. Not contented with this, they are going to invite U.S. terrorist experts, clamouring about a "measure to prevent terrorism" and the like. This is 4 criminal move to mobilize the U.S. terrorist group in a new sanguinary crackdown upon the people who have risen in the anti-U.S., anti-"government" struggle.

It is also revelation of consciousness of the crisis which their colonial fascist rule is facing.

The commentary continues:

That day, the master and the stooge cried as if the relations between the United States and South Korea were "those of companions". It is nothing but a deception to conceal the thorough-going master-servant relations between the United States and South Korea.

Although the U.S. imperialists and the puppets describe South Korea as an "independent state", they can neither arrest the anti-U.S., anti-puppet struggle of the people nor cover the true color of the colonial ruler and the puppet before the world.

Daily Denounces U.S. Interference in Panama SK140520 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0512 GMT 14 Mar 88

[Text] Pyongyang March 14 (KCNA)—The demand of the Panamanian Government and people for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces from Panama and the complete realization of sovereignty over the canal is just and accords with the trend of the times.

The U.S. imperialists must take their hands off, discarding their sinister intention to keep hold on the Panama Canal forever.

NODONG SINMUN stresses this in a signed commentary today entitled "High-handed Interference."

The commentary says:

The United States recently passed a resolution on suspending all contracts concluded with Panama through the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, revealed its intention to take a wholesale economic sanction against Panama and plans an armed intervention in Panama.

All this is an unpardonable criminal act and another state terrorism which tramples underfoot the sovereignty and national dignity of Panama.

The U.S. imperialists' interference in Panama is aimed at removing the incumbent government of Panama, putting pro-American reactionaries in power and holding the right to dominate the canal and Canal Zone forever.

The huge aggression forces of U.S. imperialism in the Panama Canal Zone are a tool for intervention and domination to threaten and blackmail Nicaragua and other progressive countries and obliterate the anti-U.S. independent forces in Central America and the root cause of the increasing tension in this region.

The Korean people express full support and solidarity for the struggle of the Panamanian people for a just cause.

The Panama Canal belongs to the Panamanian people and no one has the right to encroach upon their interests.

Papers Criticize UK 'War Game' Off Falklands SK130840 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0827 GMT 13 Mar 88

[Text] Pyongyang March 13 (KCNA)—Britain started a large-scale war game dubbed "Fire Focus" on the Malvinas on March 7. Commenting on this, NODONG SINMUN and MINJU CHOSON today denounce this as an action of military provocation which encroaches upon the interests and sovereignty of Argentina, as a challenge to the desire and demand of the Latin American peoples for a peaceful solution to the Malvinas issue and for peace in the South Atlantic region.

A signed commentary of NODONG SINMUN says:

Britain was prompted in its military exercise on the Malvinas by a sinister intention of keeping this island under their permanent military domination and, with it as a foothold, regaining the old position of "Great Britain" in the South Atlantic region by force of arms.

British Prime Minister Thatcher openly revealed this intention when she unhesitatingly talked about "all rights to stage" military exercises on the Malvinas.

The British rulers advertised the ongoing military exercise as "defensive," as a "small-scale, limited one posing a threat to nobody." This is a nonsensical talk aimed at concealing its aggressive and dangerous nature.

It is a foolish daydream for Britain to think of dominating and controlling Latin American countries from strength.

Britain must immediately stop a play with fire which threatens the independence and sovereignty of Latin American countries and peace and security in this region.

MINJU CHOSON in a signed commentary demands that Britain respond at an early date to negotiations over the South Atlantic issue and withdraw from the illegally occupied Malvinas.

Meeting Denounces Exercise SK130807 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0803 GMT 13 Mar 88

[Text] Pyongyang March 13 (KCNA)—A solidarity meeting was held here Saturday to denounce British forces' military exercises in waters off Falkland Islands, Argentina.

Attending it together with working people in the city were Chu Hyon-ok, chairman of the Radio and TV Broadcasting Committee of the DPRK and chairman of the Korea-Argentina Friendship Association, and Yi Chol-sin, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and chairman of the Korea-Latin American and Caribbean Region Friendship Association.

A speech was made at the meeting,

Commentary on U.S. Mobilizing Warships SK131155 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0007 GMT 11 Mar 88

[NODONG SINMUN 11 March commentary: "Taking the Korean Peninsula as the Ignition Point for War"]

[Text] The U.S. amphibious offensive warship "Peleliu," which left the Subic Bay Naval Base in the Philippines to partcipate in the "Team Spirit-88" war exercise, sneaked into South Korea via Hong Kong.

According to a foreign news report, the basic mission of this offensive warship is to transport the Marine Corps and operational materials to the site of combat and enable them to land in time of war. It is also learned that this ship with about 2,200 aggressor troops aboard is carrying a full load of military vehicles, tanks, and other war equipment including scores of helicopters on its deck.

In particular, this warship has two landing boats. About 800 Marine Corps rascals who are ready to disembark to engage in combat at any moment boarded this boat. As was known, several hundred aggressor rascals who belonged to the U.S. Army Antiaircraft Artillery Brigade swarmed into South Korea from the U.S. mainland some time ago as an advance unit.

Following this a high-speed cargo ship belonging to the U.S. Army arrived in Pusan carrying numerous types of war equipment, including more than 1,000 assorted vehicles and helicopters.

According to foreign news reports, since then there has been the full-scale transportation of aggressor forces and war materials. The U.S. imperialists are continuously dragging aircraft, cargo ships, and warships loaded with their aggressor forces and assorted war equipment into the Korean peninsula from abroad on the pretext of the war exercise. We should not look idly on this situation.

This clearly shows once again that the U.S. imperialist aggressors, taking Korea as an important stronghold for achieving their ambition for domination of the world, are maneuvering to complete their preparations through the "Team Spirit" war exercise.

The U.S. imperialists dragged about 1,000 nuclear weapons into South Korea in the mid-seventies and deployed them there, thus making the people of the world point to South Korea as the site with the highest density nuclear deployment.

The danger of the U.S. imperialist aggressors' playing with the fire of war in South Korea is immeasurably great even without dragging in the additional troops. However, the U.S. imperialists each year drag an enormous amount of aggressor forces from tht bases in the Pacific area, the U.S. mainland, Japan, Okinawa, Guam, and the Philippines into South Korea under the sign-board of "Team Spirit," thus kicking up a row.

The strategic bombers from Anderson Air Force Base on Guam, which has been turned into a launching pad for such aircraft, are flying into South Korea and conducting simulated bombing exercises on a regular basis. The U.S. 25th Infantry Division in Hawaii has participated in the "Team Spirit" war exercise without fail and is frantically conducting a real war exercise.

The U.S. aggressor rascals who sneaked in aboard the amphibious offensive warship from Subic Navai Base are the ones who accelerated the war preparations by considering war on the Korean peninsula as a fait accompli while raving that they are located at the gate to the ignition point of conflict and that their readiness is complete.

During the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise last year, the U.S. imperialists deployed the E-4b, a command aircraft for a full-scale nuclear war which they had not mobilized in any war exercise throughout the world, in South Korea from the U.S. mainland. They even mobilized cargo aircraft normally engaged only in the route to the European area in this exercise.

All facts show that the U.S. imperialists are attempting to find in Korea the ignition point for a full-scale nuclear war that will drive mankind into the calamity of such a war and that they are more frantically running amok with the "Team Spirit" war exercise.

The peaceloving people of the world have raised voices of denunciation against the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise, branding it a test war and preliminary war. The criminal maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets who are leading the situation on the Korean peninsula to the brink of war while reeking powder by nobilizing enormous armed forces in defiance of the unanimous opposition of our people and the people of the world cannot avoid greater denunciation and rejection at home and abroad.

More Forces Arrive

SK111545 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1506 GMT 11 Mar 88

[Text] Pyongyang March 11 (KCNA)—A U.S. warship "Peleliu" which left Hong Kong on March 9 is now heading toward the coastal waters of South Korea to participate in the "Team Spirit 88" joint military exercises, according to a foreign press report.

This shows that the "Team Spirit 88," a preliminary and a test nuclear war, is an offensive exercise aimed at northward invasion and that, for the purpose, the U.S. imperialists are making large shipments of their aggression forces in South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists on February 27 sent to Pusan port a speed freighter carrying more than 1,000 military vehicles, helicopters and other means of war, they planned to ship huge aggression forces in Pusan, Pohang and other places on more than 10 occasions within March.

The advance party of an anti-aircraft artillery unit of the U.S. army which flew earlier into South Korea in the first shipment on board the "C-141" is now running amuck in field mobile exercises.

In the "Team Spirit 88" to U.S. imperialists are directing attention to landing operations and parachuting exercises for attack on the DPRK.

We are watching such reckless play with fire with heightened vigilance.

The U.S. imperialist nuclear war maniacs must clearly realize that if they ignite a war they would be made to pay dear for it.

Daily Criticizes No 'Subjugation' by Japan SK130832 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0824 GMT 13 Mar 88

["Trap Laid Under Guise of 'Cooperation""—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang March 13 (KCNA)—A Japan-South Korea "Liaison Council of Measures for Security of the Olympics" will be soon inaugurated, according to a report.

NODONG SINMUN Sunday in a signed commentary describes this as a tool of the Japanese militarists to politically back the new puppet regime of No Tae-u under the cloak of "cooperation" for "security" of the Olympics.

The commentary says:

The Japanese militarists intend to tighten the noose of subjugation around the neck of the traitor No Tae-u, further strengthen their domination and control over South Korea and fling the door wider open for reinvasion.

As for "cooperation" on the lips of the Japanese reactionaries it is a plausible signboard for reaching the goal, and as for the "Liaison Council of Measures for Security of the Olympics" it is a new means to bring the South Korean puppets under their strict control and effectively use them in realizing their wild dream of reinvasion.

No's Claim of 'Self-Respect' Denounced SK140517 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0506 GMT 14 Mar 88

[Text] Pyongyang March 14 (KCNA)—The traitor No Tae-u who took over the fascist power is claiming that with his assumption of office, an "era of national self-respect" has been opened in South Korea. NODONG SINMUN today denounces this as an imprudent and ridiculous humbug.

In a signed commentary entitled "Is Colonial Puppet Entitled To Talk About 'National Self-Respect'?" The paper says South Korea is a virtual colony and Auclear forward base of U.S. imperialism. It continues:

The U.S. imperialists lord it over as the real ruler of South Korea, seizing all its powers including the military prerogative.

The "presidential elections" and the "change of power" farce that took place in South Korea some time ago proved once again how much South Korea is dependent on the United States.

The jargon about "national self-respect" in South Korea where aggressors act in others' land as if they were the masters is as good as calling a crow a white heron.

The advertisement about "national self-respect" by the traitor No Tae-u, a servant in the execution of the colonial policy of the U.S. imperialists and their marionette, is an unbearable challenge to and mockery of the people's spirit of national independence and the cause of independence against U.S. imperialism.

No Tae-u's argument about "national self-respect is a shameless deceptive propaganda intended to camouflage South Korea as an "independent state," conceal its colonial nature, quell the people's anti-American, antipuppet struggle and achieve "stability of power."

National self-respect in South Korea can be achieved only through the people's anti-American, anti-puppet struggle.

No Tae-u Remarks on 'Helping' Workers Viewed SK140437 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0430 GMT 14 Mar 88

[Text] Pyongyang March 14 (KCNA)—The traitor No Tae-u reportedly "invited" labor aristocrats to a party at "Chongwadae" on March 11 allegedly to mark "day of the working people."

No Tae-u asserted that he would "help" the workers through his "policy of income distribution" and that the businessmen should get rid of the "consciowsness of authority" and "respect the position and personality" of the workers as their "companions."

This is reminiscent of a cat's favor of a mouse.

In his "June 29 declaration" last year, a deceptive "commitment to democratization," he did not utter a word about the three rights of labor. On the contrary, he has cracked down with the bayonet on the workers who made an elementary democratic demand for wage hike, formation of trade unions and improvement of labor conditions.

His clique has fixed the wages of the workers to the line of one fifth to one sixth of the minimum living cost and provided all conditions for the comprador capitalists to harshly exploit them at will.

No's statement that the businessmen should "respect" the workers as their "companions" is a claptrap trick to appeare and win over the workers who plan to resume fighting with the advent of spring in March and April.

Daily Denounces 'Murdering' of Workers SK130828 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0820 GMT 13 Mar 88

["Brutal Suppression Reaches Dangerous Stage"— KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang March 13 (KCNA)—NODONG SIN-MUN today carries a signed commentary denouncing the No Tae-u group for murdering workers including. Cheng Kyong-sik, a young worker of the Daewoo Heavy Industrial Company, Ltd. in South Korea.

Nothing has changed although the traitor No Tae-u advertized as if he would give three rights of labour to the workers, talking about "steps for democratisation" and "commitments", the commentary notes, and says:

The traitor No Tae-u, regarding the workers engaged in trade union movement as a thorn in his flesh, is leaving no stone unturned to crack down upon them; he ordered the company managements to dismiss for no reason the members of trade unions and workers who rose up in labour movement, deliberately close gates of companies or suspend their operation and got gangsters even kidnap and slay hard-core elements of labour movement. [sentence as received] This clearly shows that the traitor does not recognize the rights of the workers at all.

All the developments tell that the fascist nature of the traitor No Tae-u remains unchanged and the workers cannot maintain their existence itself, to say nothing of their right of labour, as long as the No Tae-u military dictatorship is left intact.

With neither sword brandishing nor placatory trick can the No Tae-u group arrest the struggle of the workers. 13th WPK Plenary Session Held 7-11 March SK141037 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1026 GMT 14 Mar 88

[Text] Pyongyang March 14 (KCNA)—The 13th plenary meeting of the Sixth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea was held from March 7 to 11, presided over by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The plenary meeting dealt with questions on bringing science, education and public health work onto a new high stage and organisationa! matter.

Comrade Kim Il-song made important concluding speech on the questions discussed.

On debating the question for the development of science and technology the plenary meeting pointed out that the three-year plan for the development of science and technology should be carried through.

It noted that the central task of the plan is to put the nation's science and technology on an advanced level at an early date through the development of major scientific domains including electronic engineering, biology and heat engineering.

It pointed out that on the basis of the big successes already achieved in the domain of electronic industry, electronic materials, elements and computers, digital machine tools, automation devices and robots should be studied and developed on a higher level to make a positive contribution to the automation, robotization and computerization of the national economy.

The plenary meeting stressed that when the three-year plan of scientific and technical development is carried out, chuche-oriented micro-electronic technology, computer and rays communication technology will be further developed, the automation, robotization and computerization of production be effected in real earnest at a new stage, agriculture, stock-breeding and sea culture based on modern biology be put on a high scientific basis, varieties of chemical goods be produced at large chemical industrial centers in Sunchon and Sariwon and thus a radical change will take place in the settlement of the problems of food, clothing and housing for the people in a few years.

The plenary meeting set forth the task to bring about a new turn in education through a thorough implementation of the "Theses on Socialist Education" to meet the needs of our developing revolution for pressing on with the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions and hastening a complete victory of socialism.

It noted that the primary task for bringing about a new turn in the public health services is to carry through the party's prophylactic policy so as to markedly raise the quality of preventive treatment, replace the health facilities and equipment with more modern ones and put the health management on a higher scientific and technical basis.

It elected Kye Ung-tae member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee from its alternate member and elected and by-elected members and alternate members of the party Central Committee.

'Report' of Plenary Session

SK120906 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 11 Mar 88

["Report" on the 13th plenary session of the 6th WPK Central Committee]

[Text] The 13th plenary session of the 6th WPK Central Committee was held 7-11 March. The great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee, presided over the plenary session.

Members of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau Presidium attended the plenary session. Also, members and alternate members of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau, members and alternate members of the party Central Committee, and members of the party Central Auditing Committee participated in the plenary session.

Functionaries of the central and local party and administrative organs and workers' organizations and functionaries in the scientific, educational, and public health fields attended the plenary session as observers.

The following agenda items were brought up for discussion at the plenary session: 1) effecting a new revolutionary upsurge in scientific and educational work, 2) improving and enhancing the people's health work, and 3) organizational problems.

The plenary session was held amid stirring circumstances in which all people across the country were carrying out great revolutionary upsurges in all fields of the revolution and construction by vigorously accelerating an all-out march to enact a new upswing in socialist construction, upholding the letter and slogans of the party Central Committee.

The plenary session was also held amid circumstances in which overflowed the great pride of discussing important matters, which will afford an opportunity for a turn in the work of realizing a new long-range plan for socialist construction and of achieving the future prosperity of the nation, and a revolutionary determination and firm resolve to make the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Republic shine as a grand festival of victors by causing a great renovation in socialist economic construction in response to the militant calls of the party.

Comrade Choe Tae-pok, secretary of the party Central Committee, gave a report on the first agenda item, and many comrades spoke at the plenary session.

The great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee, gave an important concluding speech on the first agenda item.

With regard to the first agenda item, the plenary session proudly summed up achievements attained in scientific research work and educational work over the past period and discussed the matter of winning a new and greater victory in science and technology and educational work.

The participants in the plenary session expressed a firm resolve to more powerfully accelerate the revolution and construction by concentrating great efforts on scientific research work to further develop the country's science and technology and by continuing to thoroughly implement the thesis on socialist education to adequately nurture the growing generation into competent communist revolutionaries who are boundlessly loyal to the party and the revolutionary cause.

The plenary session stressed the importance of the question of developing the science and technology of the country into a new, higher stage.

The plenary session noted as follows: Developing science and technology is one of the strategic tasks which the the working class party should consistently adhere to in socialist construction. Success in socialist construction greatly depends on the level of the country's science and technology and the level of the workers' culture and technology. And the prosperity and development of the country and the constant promotion of the people's material welfare can be achieved only by rapidly developing the science and technology of the country.

Today, the increased improvement of the developing science and technology is rising as a pressing issue whose solution cannot be put off in successfully fulfilling the grand Third 7-Year plan and in expediting the complete victory of socialism. Only when science and technology are rapidly developed can the problems whose urgent solution are awaited in socialist construction be smoothly solved, and only then can a new long-range plan be successfully fulfilled by dynamically accelerating socialist economic construction, and can the country become better off and developed.

The plenary session proudly pointed out the fact that under the party's leadership, great success has been attained in developing science and technology and a firm foundation for a new epochal development of science and technology has been laid.

The plenary session noted as follows: Since the initial period after liberation, our party has put forth developing science and technology as an important revolutionary duty to achieve the prosperity and development of the country and to promote the material welfare of the people and as a strategic task to successfully realize our revolutionary cause, and has wisely led the struggle to develop the science and technology of the country in a chuche-oriented way in every period of the developing revolution.

While building up the ranks of national technological cadres to develop the science and technology of the country, our party founded the Academy of Sciences during the period of the arduous fatherland liberation war and directed great efforts at firmly laying the basis for scientific and technological development.

Under the correct leadership of the party, our science apd technology, which started on an empty field after liberation, have reached a very high level today, and have come to possess a large contingent of competent scientists and engineers and hundreds of research institutes and modern scientific research bases.

Because of the existence of powerful scientific and technological forces which our party has exquisitely nurtured, a powerful socialist self-reliant national economy has been constructed and all scientific and technological problems rising in accelerating grand nature-remaking work and the technological revolution have been successfully solved.

We can have a stately pride and confidence about the fact that we have firmly laid a foundation for quickly elevating our science and technology onto an advanced level because our party has constantly concentrated great efforts on scientific and technological work and because our scientists and engineers loyal to the party have attained great success in the struggle to capture the high fortress of modern science and technology.

The plenary session stressed that high goals should be set for developing our science and technology to a new stage on the basis of the already attained success in scientific and technological development and a powerful struggle should be waged. And it noted: Proceeding from an urgent demand of socialist construction for more rapidly developing science and technology, our party set forth, at the Sixth WPK Congress, the programmatic task of making the national economy chuche-oriented, modernized, and science-oriented in compliance with the demands of the cause of imbuing the entire society with the chuche idea and the task of solving the attainment of grand goals for socialist economic construction. In the recent letter of the party Central Committee to all party members, our party emphasized once again that the struggle to elevate the science and technology of the country onto a world level should be powerfully waged.

The plenary session noted that the 3-year plan for scientific and technological development should be thoroughly executed to elevate the country's science and technology onto a new, higher level.

The plenary session pointed out as follows: The 3-year plan for scientific and technological development is an honorable task designed to expedite the complete victory of socialism by effecting a new turn in developing science and technology and thus, more powerfully accelerating socialist construction and epochally improving the people's standard of living.

We should achieve a new turn in developing the science and technology of the country by brilliantly carrying out the 3-year plan for scientific and technological development.

The central tasks of the 3-year plan for scientific and technological development are to elevate the science and technology of the country onto an advanced level at an early date by developing important scientific fields—such as electronic engineering, biology, and thermal engineering.

The plenary session put forth concrete tasks on rapidly developing electronic engineering, biology, thermal engineering, and other important scientific sectors.

The plenary session noted as follows: Only when elecaronic engineering, biology, and thermal engineering are developed can the modernization of the national economy be realized, the people's standard of living be rapidly improved, and the problem of thermal power be smoothly solved, thus more quickly prompting the complete victory of socialism.

The plenary session stressed making great efforts to rapidly develop electronic engineering to effect new epochal upsurges in automating, robotizing, and computerizing the people's economy. The plenary session pointed out that positive contributions must be made to automating, robotizing, and computerizing the people's economy by research and development, on a higher level, of electronic materials, electronic elements, computers, electronically controlled machine tools, automated devices, and robots based upon the great achievements made so far in the electronics field. The plenary session pointed out that various materials, electronic elements, and large-scale integrated circuits necessary for automating, robotizing, and computerizing the people's economy must be researched and developed successfully by firmly consolidating the self-reliant foundation of the electronics industry and by making great efforts to conduct scientific research in this field. The plenary session also pointed out further strengthening research on optical elements and electronic devices was necessary for optical fiber communications.

The plenary session emphasized further developing biology. The plenary session presented specific tasks for resolving scientific and technological questions that are posed in positively introducing achievements in modern biology into agriculture and the livestock industry and in reasonably utilizing maritime resources by developing biological engineering. The plenary session pointed out that scientific and technological research must be actively conducted to resolve the problem of proteincontained food by breeding more, hardy species suitable to the conditions of our country and by positively developing microbiologic engineering based upon achievements in cytologic engineering, genetic engineering, and other biological sectors and to increase maritime products by developing seaside culture on a large scale.

The plenary session emphasized developing thermal engineering, an important task in arriving at solutions for thermal power. The plenary session pointed out that scientific research must be further strengthened to use much low-grade coal in all the sectors of the people's economy, to provide heating and gas to local cities and rural areas, and to enable efficient use of solar power, wind power, and other natural energy sources.

The plenary session pointed out that in the chemical industrial sector efforts must made to resolve scientific and technological problems in building the Sunchon Vinalon Complex, the Sariwon Potash Fertilizer Complex, and other important chemical industrial bases and in normalizing production. The plenary session pointed out scientific and technological problems presented in further developing the independent iron and steel industry and in producing light metals on a large scale must be resolved. The plenary session pointed out that concentrated attention must be paid to developing mathematics, physics, and other basic sciences to resolve scientific and technological problems acutely presented in the mining industry, the railway transportation sector, and various other sectors of the people's economy and to positively introduce ultramodern scientific and technological achievements. The plenary session pointed out that the 3-year scientific and technological development plan designed to upgrade the level of the country's science and technology to an advanced level in the shortest period of time truly gives us bright prospects. The plenary session pointed out:

If the 3-year scientific and technological development plan is implemented, in a few years, a new stage in which the independent super-microelectronic technology, electronic computers, and optical communicationstechnology will be further developed and in which production will be automated, robotized, and computerized in earnest will emerge; agriculture, the livestock industry, and seaside culture will reach a high scientific level based upon modern biology; various chemical goods will be produced in large-scale chemical industrial bases in Sunchon and Sariwon; and, as a result, an epochal change will take place in what the people eat, wear, and

use in their lives. Also, the question of thermal power will be satisfactorily resolved in various sectors of the people's economy and all the units that use heat; our economy, including the metalurgical and chemical industries, will enjoy a more modern scientific and technological basis; and the independence of our economy will be further strengthened. The 3-year scientific and technological development plan will greatly encourage our people who are vigorously struggling, while upholding the party's policy of technological revolution, and will make them vigorously rise up, with new hope and courage, to implement this policy.

The plenary session strongly emphasized consolidating the ranks of scientific functionaries, further upgrading their level, and better providing the conditions necessary for scientific research work in order to successfully implement the 3-year scientific and technological development plan. While stressing the assignment of many excellent university graduates to scientific and technological research institutes and, thus, systematically training reserve scientists; further upgrading the level of scientists; and satisfactorily guaranteeing the conditions for scientific research work, the plenary session set forth the detailed tasks for this.

The plenary session pointed out that the party-level guidance must be strengthened to successfully implement the 3-year scientific and technological development plan. The plenary session pointed out:

Today, when the role of science and technology is further enhanced in revolution and construction, strengthening the party-level guidance in scientific research work is of great significance. The party organizations must vigorously press ahead with a struggle, as the work of all of the party, to implement the 3-year scientific and technological development plan. The party organizations must further enhance the sense of responsibility and role of scientists and technicians by strengthening their indoctrination work and must direct scientific research based upon the party's lines and policies to ensure that it is conducted correctly. The plenary session pointed out that administrative guidance work on scientific research must be conducted. The plenary session pointed out that to ensure that the 3-year scientific and technological development plan will be implemented successfully, administrative and economic institutions must carry out minute dovetailing work and must thoroughly provide necessary administrative and practical measures and that scientific guidance functionaries must correctly give research projects to scientists and must guide the scientists to ensure that they will implement the projects without a hitch. While stressing satisfactory resolution of important scientific and technological problems by close cooperation between research units in technological fields, the plenary session pointed out: In strengthening cooperation among scientific research institutes and between scientific research institutes and higher educational institutes, it must be ensured that the superiority of socialist collectivism must be displayed thoroughly.

The plenary session discussed the task of effecting a new conversion in educational work by thoroughly implementing the socialist educational thesis. The plenary session pointed out that today's realities, in which the task of achieving the complete victory of socialism is presented at the forefront, acutely demand that our education be developed to a new, high level by more thoroughly implementing the socialist educational thesis and that more talented and capable scientists and technicians who have a strong revolutionary view of the world and who are well acquainted with modern science and technology be trained. The plenary session emphasized as follows:

The socialist educational thesis is an immortal collection of educational works in which chuche-type educational ideas, theories, and methods are collected in an over-all manner. And it is a communist educational principle that elucidates the most correct way to train the people as independent and creative communist revolutionaries. Our party has vigorously organized and mobilized the whole party and all the people in the struggle to implement the socialist educational thesis and has wisely led them to ensure that educational work will be developed into the cause of modeling the whole society after the chuche idea increases. The plenary session pointed out with high pride that the socialist educational system was further solidified and developed through the struggle to implement the educational thesis and that great achievements were brought about in the people's educational work and the work of training national cadres.

The plenary session pointed out: Since the educational thesis was published, overall 11-year compulsory education has been extensively implemented throughout the country and the growing new generation has been able to receive more complete secondary general education. The higher education system has been further expanded and strengthened and the number of universities increased from 156 to 244. Thus, the demand for technicians and specialists has been more smoothly met and the intellectualization of the entire society has been actively accelerated.

Today the intellectuals we have fostered number as many as 1.3 million and these intellectuals are managing and operating economic and cultural organizations of the state and modern plants excellently.

Through the struggle to implement the educational thesis, the party's monolithic ideological system has been firmly established in education and the new generation is growing to be genuine communist revolutionaries who will accomplish the chuche revolutionary cause generation after generation to the end, cherishing boundless loyalty to the party and the revolution.

Through the struggle to implement the educational thesis, chuche has been firmly established in education, the standard of scientific and technological education has been exceedingly enhanced and the material and technological foundation of education has been further strengthened. The successes won in the struggle to implement the educational thesis are precious fruit brought about by the correct guidance of our party in educational work.

The plenary session put forward the task to more thoroughly implement the thesis on socialist education and bring about a new turn in education to meet the needs of our developing revolution for pressing on with the ideological, technological, and cultural revolutions and hastening the complete victory of socialism.

Stressing that one of the important tasks of education at present is to successfully bring up the rising generation to be true communist revolutionaries equipped with a firm revolutionary outlook on the world, the plenary session pointed out that loyalty to the party and the leader is the most fundamental trait of a chuche-type communist revolutionary and that the basic mission of our education is to train the rising generation to be dependable heirs to the revolutionary cause of chuche, boundlessly loyal to the party and the leader.

Today's new historic step in which the chuche-orientation of the entire society is being extensively implemented raised the basic issue of bringing up the future generation to be true revolutionary fighters boundlessly loyal to the party and the leader. This issue will decide the future and the destiny of the revolution.

The plenary session stressed that the basis in educating and indoctrinating the students in a revolutionary manner is political and ideological education and that in the field of education political and ideological education must be further deepened, with the main attention being directed to thoroughly establishing the monolithic ideological system of the party among the students and helping them to have a revolutionary world outlook on chuche.

The plenary session noted that education in all political and ideological subjects must be permeated with the chuche idea, education in the chuche idea and education to establish a revolutionary outlook on the leader must be further strengthened, and students must be taught to consider fidelity to the party and the leader as the revolutionary faith and obligation.

The plenary session pointed out: Attention should be paid to properly organizing the contents of political and ideological subjects and to deepening their principles. In particular, education in the subject of revolutionary history, which enables one to understand the basis of our revolution, and education in the revolutionary tradition should be conducted broadly and thoroughly.

Stressing that attention must be paid to education in the principle of the chuche idea, the plenary session noted that students should have a profound knowledge of the chuche idea and social and scientific principles of chuche and that education in chuche philosophy and political and economic subjects should be further strengthened so that the students may have a profound understanding of the ideas and theories of our party and that they may firmly arm themselves with the chuche outlook on the world and analyze and judge all problems from the chuche point of view.

The plenary session referred to the need to further strengthen revolutionary education and communist education among students.

The plenary session pointed out that by intensifying revolutionary education, class education, education in socialist patriotism, and education in communist morality, the schools at all levels must bring up the younger generation to be chuche-type communist revolutionaries who uncompromisingly fight against the class enemies including the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, ardently love the socialist homeland and their native land with a high degree of revolutionary pride and national self-confidence in living under an advanced socialist system, and live in our own way with our party's line and politics as the only guideline.

The plenary session stressed the education of students to be communist revolutionaries with a strong sense of organization and discipline so that they will love their organization and groups as youths worthy of living in a revolutionary era with a strong sense of organization and group identity, strengthening the organizational life of the LSWYK and juvenile corps.

The plenary session set forth the tasks to further raise the quality of scientific and technological education in keeping with the trend of developing science and technology.

The plenary session pointed out: The reality in which the national economy is becoming chuche-oriented, modernized, and scientific in a vigorous way and in which the task of realizing overall technological reform of the national economy by rapidly developing science and technology is being raised, demands further enhancement of the standard of scientific and technological education.

The plenary session noted that the quality of secondary general education should be enhanced and that the contents of education should be reasonably organized in primary schools and senior middle schools to correspond to the ages of students and the degree of their intellectual development and to lay a firm foundation for students to learn modern science and technology and have a wealth of general knowledge and artistic skills.

The plenary session pointed out: The students who have outstanding scientific talent and ability should be actively sought and systematically brought up so that they will reliably grow to be kernels of the nation's science and technology who will pioneer the most modern science and technology.

The plenary session noted that the level of scientific and technological education of the universities and colleges should be rapidly raised and education should be strengthened in the latest science and technology. It pointed out that raising the level of scientific and technological education of the universities and colleges and strengthening education in the latest science and technology are one of the important tasks related to prospects for the development of the nation's science and technology and are one of the basic factors for accelerating socialist economic construction.

The plenary session stressed that the contents of scientific and technological education in the higher educational sector should be correctly organized according to developing modern science and technology and to the demands of the developing national economy and that the level of education should be further enhanced.

The plenary session noted that universities and colleges should organize the courses of specialized subjects in a rational way in keeping with the trend of the development of modern science and technology and strengthen education in the major scientific and technological domains including electronics, biology, and thermal engineering.

The plenary session said that the education in testing and experimentation, as well as in design, should be strengthened and the material and technological foundation for this education should be more properly provided for. It is important to increase in a planned way the number of higher work-study educational institutions including factory colleges according to the requirements of intellectualizing the whole of society and further boosting the level of education.

The plenary session pointed to the need to further develop education in foreign languages.

Stressing that strengthening education in foreign languages is an important requirement for learning advanced science and technology and for rapidly raising the level of education in science and technology, the plenary session noted that the need for education in foreign languages should be enhanced and the necessary educational conditions should be smoothly ensured.

The plenary session noted that educational methods should be further improved.

Stressing that improving educational methods is an important guarantee for rapidly raising the level of our education, the plenary session said it is imperative to comprehensively develop the intellectual faculties of students by thoroughly applying the heuristic method of teaching at schools at all levels, including universities and colleges, and to establish a revolutionary habit of study by thoroughly introducing the anti-Japanese guerrilla study method.

The plenary session pointed out: To raise scholastic education onto a high scientific foundation by developing educational science, educational science research institutes should be organized in keeping with the demands of the developing situation and their functions and rules should be further enhanced.

The plenary session touched upon firmly building up the ranks of the teaching staff and further raising their qualifications. The plenary session noted that the system of educating teachers should be correctly established and able teachers should be brought up in a planned manner and that teachers should be fostered qualitatively by strengthening teacher education and measures should be worked out to bring up more teachers in the domain of the most modern science and technology.

The plenary session pointed out: The revolutionary traits of study should be established among teachers and re-educational work should be substantively conducted for them in a planned manner. The work of professors should be organized and conducted in universities and colleges in such a way as to be closely linked with scientific research and their scientific and theoretical qualifications should be systematically enhanced by actively carrying out the work for scientific and technological exchanges with other countries.

The plenary session set forth tasks to systematically increase investments in educational work and provide more satisfactory educational conditions. The plenary session stressed that the state's strength should be directed to more firmly consolidating the material and technological foundation of the educational domain in keeping with the reality in which material demands in the educational sector are constantly increasing and the level of requirements for educational facilities and means is being further enhanced.

The plenary session noted that the production bases for educational materials and instruments should be firmly organized, necessary educational means should be smoothly produced and ensured, and the work of supplying educational materials and instruments should be improved.

The plenary session pointed out: To print more textbooks, reference books, and extracurricular books, the base of printing and publishing educational books and materials should be more firmly organized and necessary printing conditions should be smoothly ensured.

The plenary session stressed that the construction of schools should be accelerated, various types and greater amounts of teaching materials and school supplies should be more satisfactorily produced and ensured and the role of scholastic support organizations should be enhanced. The plenary session set forth the task to further strengthen party and administrative guidance for educational work.

The plenary session pointed out: The party organizations should firmly turn the educational work to the work of party committees, should make teachers and students become the communist revolutionaries, should correctly understand and guide the party's educational policy so that it is thoroughly implemented, and should properly carry out organizational and political work so that all party members and workers actively support the work of schools.

The plenary session stressed that the guiding role of educational and administrative organizations should be enhanced, schools of all levels including wniversities and colleges should regularize the work of schools, and the work of planning the education of skilled persons should be further improved and strengthened.

At the plenary session, Comrade Yi Chong-yul, minister of public health, delivered a report on the second agenda item and many comrades took the floor.

The great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee, made an important concluding speech on the second item of the agenda.

The plenary session summed up the proud successes made in the public health service under the leadership of the party and discussed important tasks arising in further improving and strengthening the health service in conformity with the developing situation.

The plenary session pointed out: Public health service is a glorious and rewarding revolutionary effort to protect people's lives and promote their health. Great strides have been made in public health work as the party's idea on chuche-based public health and party's guidance of it have been realized with success.

The popular public health law was adopted and, based on this, new public health regulations were formulated. Thus, our socialist public health system has been further consolidated legally and mighty weapons to vigorously accelerate the public health service were provided. Our superior socialist public health system has been further consolidated by the communist nurturing policy of bringing up all children of the nation with the expenses paid by the state and society, by the social security system for all working people including workers and peasants, and by repeated popular policies including the system of paid vacations for women before and after childbirth.

The work of preventive medical treatment for workers has been improved and strengthened and the material and technological foundation of the public health domain has been firmly consolidated. Thus, our people more sufficiently enjoy a comprehensive free medical treatment system.

The plenary session stressed that the public health service should be developed onto a new higher stage in keeping with the actual situation in which socialist construction is being deepened and developed and medical science and technology are being rapidly developed.

The plenary session pointed out: Today we are faced with grave yet glorious tasks to further improve and strengthen the public health service in keeping with practical demands of developing the revolution to achieve the complete victory of socialism, to make our public health service more satisfactorily ensure the independent life of the popular masses, and to contribute to successful fulfillment of the magnificent Third 7-year Plan and to the vigorous acceleration of socialist construction.

In our country where the popular masses are creating valuable lives as the genuine masters of the nation, the demand for protection of the people's lives and their health is constantly increasing and the role of the public health service in socialist and communist construction is further expanding. Only when the public health service is improved and strengthened, can the people's health be more satisfactorily pyotected and better hygienic living circumstances and working conditions be provided for the workers. Thus, they will more excellently fulfill the responsibility and role as the masters of nature and society. As well, the superiority of the socialist system in our country, which values and treasures people most, can be more highly displayed.

We should effect a new revolutionary turning point in the popular public health service in keeping with the demand for developing the actual situation by further increasing the attention of the entire party, the entire nation, and the entire society toward the public health service and by thoroughly implementing the party's policy for public health.

The plenary session noted that the primary task for bringing about a new change in the public health service is to carry through the party's policy on disease prevention so as to markedly raise the quality of preventive treatment, replace health facilities and equipment with more modern ones, and put health management on a higher scientific and technological basis.

The plenary session advanced tasks for better disease prevention and improving the health of the working people through the implementation of the party's policy on preventive medicine. Stressing that the party's policy on preventive medicine is a basic policy of the popular public health service, embodying the original demand of socialist medicine, the plenary session said that the party's policy on preventive medicine should be thoroughly implemented in keeping with the actual demands of the situation.

The plenary session stressed the need to strengthen hygienic and anti-epidemic work.

The plenary session pointed out: The living circumstances and working conditions of the working people should be more cleanly maintained by strengthening the hygienic cultural work and preventive measures against diseases should be thoroughly established. Hygienic guidance committees of all levels and anti-epidemic organizations should be properly organized and their functions and role should be enhanced.

The plenary session stressed the need to take thorough going measures for overseeing and preventing pollution according to the requirements of the environmental protection law and thus making ours a country permanently free from pollution. The plenary session called for intensifying hygienic propaganda to conduct a brisk disease prevention effort as an all-society movement.

The plenary meeting noted the need to reform the formand methods of hygienic propaganda in conformity with today's conditions under which the masses' cultural standard has risen; to vigorously carry out mass hygienic propaganda; and to broadly launch a mass movement, such as one designed to build (?disease-free ri's).

It noted that thoroughgoing steps for disease prevention should be taken and, at the same time, the prophylactic medical services should be strengthened and the superior section doctor system should be developed in depth.

The plenary meeting advanced tasks designed to further raise the quality of medical services for the working people.

It noted: Medical service is an important work designed to credibly protect and promote the people's health by amply guaranteeing them with medical benefits of the party and state based on a system of free medical treatment.

Today, when the entire population benefits from necessary medical assistance at all times and in any part of the country, with the whole country covered by a single medical network, and with the section doctor system in practice, the main task that arises in reforming the medical services is to raise its quality.

The plenary meeting noted the need to further raise the level of diagnosis and treatment in conformity with the rapid development in medical science.

Stressing the need to further raise the level of diagnosis and treatment by actively developing new medicines and medical instruments, broadly introducing into the public health sector new clinical experimental methods and various manners of modern diagnosis and treatment methods, the plenary meeting noted detailed measures to be taken to this end.

It stressed the need to correctly combine traditional and modern health treatment methods and to raise the effectiveness of medical treatment. Stressing that correctly combining traditional and modern health treatment is an important policy maintained by our party in prophylactic treatment work, the plenary meeting noted the need to put traditional methods of medical treatment on a more scientific basis; properly combine modern diagnosis and traditional medical treatment; and raise the level of traditional medical technique of health workers, improve drug varieties of traditional medicine, and actively introduce folk treatment methods into the treatment work.

The plenary meeting called for further elevating the level of specialized medical services.

It noted the need to correctly define the order and stages of making health services specialized to conform to the development in medical science and techniques and to practical requirements, to organize well the necessary specialist hospitals and specialized departments in hospitals at all levels, and to have the prophylactic treatment work develop from systematic specialization to detailed specialization classified according to organs and diseases by training medical specialists in the appropriate manner.

The plenary meeting noted that great efforts should be made to strengthen medical service through sanatoria and by developing the domain of medical treatment for recovery.

It stressed the need to further increase the number of hot springs and mineral springs for medical treatment and medical services through sanatoria facilities and to actively protect natural medical treatment resources and use them effectively.

The plenary meeting emphasized the need to actively develop the domain of medical treatment for recovery by organizing departments of treatment for recovery in necessary hospitals and by restructuring some of the sanatoria to make them sanatoria specializing in medical treatment for recovery.

Emphasizing the need to improve the organization of medical services and thus further raise their effectiveness, the plenary meeting said that out-patient and first-aid medical care should be further improved at preventive medical organs.

The plenary meeting noted the need to further strengthen medical services in such industrial districts as coal mines and medical services for residents in rural communities and to further strengthen the work of health management for children, women, and aged people.

The plenary meeting stressed the need to build more modern hospitals and to improve their management.

It noted the need to make medical workers offer medical treatment to patients sincerely out of warm love for human beings by energetically launching a (?sincerity) movement linked closely with the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions.

The plenary meeting advanced the task of rapidly developing medical science and technology and of improving and strengthening the training of health services workers.

After stressing the need to rapidly develop medical science and technology in conformity with the demands of the technical revolution, the plenary meeting stressed the need to take proper hygienic measures designed to improve working conditions in conformity with the prospect for the country's industrial development by concentrating efforts on research projects aimed at solving the immediate pressing scientific and technical problems that arise in public health work, to make traditional medical treatment science-oriented, and to successfully solve problems arising in manufacturing highly effective medicines and modern medical instruments.

The plenary meeting noted that basic medicines should be developed, new spheres of medical science should be pioneered actively, and prospective research should be conducted to introduce advanced medical technology.

The plenary meeting said that research should be strengthened to rationalize and make health service management scientifwcally oriented, as required by the developing realities of health service, and that the exchange of medical science and technology should be intensified.

The plenary meeting stressed the need to strongly organize medical science research bases, to guarantee smooth conditions for research, to correctly map out plans for developing medical science and technology and execute them without hitch, and then to broadly launch a movement for mass technical renovation.

It stressed the need to train more health functionaries by correctly establishing the system of training health technical functionaries, raising the quality of their education, and strengthening the work of reeducating health functionaries currently performing their duty in conformity with the increasing number of preventive medical organs and the rising level of specialized medical services.

The plenary meeting advanced the task of increasing the production of medicines and medical instrument.

It stressed the need to meet more smoothly the increasing demands for medicine and medical appliances by increasing the production in existing pharmaceutical plants and medical appliance manufacturing plants and perfecting the domains and structure of the pharmaceutical and medical instrument industries.

The plenary meeting advanced the task of strengthening party and administrative guidance of health services.

After stressing that this is a fundamental guarantor to effect new upsurges in medical services, the plenary meeting called on party organizations to strengthen the guidance work over executing the party's policy on public health and to make health workers truly serve the people and be a chuche-oriented (?standard-bearer) of human life by doing a good job of ideological indoctrination for health workers.

It noted the need to establish a well-organized system of guidance for the health services domain, to uniformly give guidance concerning important problems that arise in connection with health administrative work, to strengthen discipline in health administrative work, to correctly execute the state's health laws and rules, to take measures designed to effectively use existing medical resources, and to standardize and patternize health organs' management activities.

The plenary meeting noted that the current meeting, convened during a historic period when the entire country is seething with unprecedented revolutionary upsurges after accepting the party Central Committee's letter and slogans, will open an epochal phase for developing science, education, and health services onto a new height and will energetically encourage and propel our people who have joined in the all-out march toward the complete victory of socialism.

The plenary meeting expressed the conviction that all party members and working people will effect new successes in their rewarding struggle to rapidly develop the country's science and technology under the party leadership and will effect a great change in educational and public health work.

It expressed the belief that our party members and working people, always loyal to the revolutionary cause of the party, will effect a great upsurge on all fronts of socialist construction by thoroughly implementing the militant tasks set forth at the plenary meeting and, at the same time, dynamically accelerate the grand march of construction so as to adorn the 40th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, the glorious fatherland, with a brilliant victory and display once again the heroic spirit of chuche Korea.

The plenary meeting adopted relevant decisions.

The plenary session reviewed the organizational problems.

Comrade Kye Ung-tae, alternate member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, was elected as a Political Bureau member. Comrades Choe Man-hyon, Chang Chol, Kang Kwang-chu, Kim Kyong-pong, Sin Sang-kyun, Yi Sok, Yi Mopg-ho, Kil Chae-kyong, Kwon Hui-kyong, Yi Chong-yul, and Pyon Hyong-yun, alternate members of the party Central Committee, filled vacancies as party Central Committee members.

Comrades Kim Tal-hyon and Yun Sung-kwon were elected as party Central Committee members.

Comrades Yun Chi-ho, Won Hung-hui, Kang Tong-yun, Han In-sul, Yim Tong-uk, Choe Hui-pyok, Chong Songtaek, Kang Sok-chu, Kim Chong-suk, Kim Won-chin, Yi Yong-kyun, Hwang Sok-kyu, Kim Tong-won, Han Toksu, Choe Pyong-ho, Kim Pyong-pal, Tong Sun-mo, Chi Chang-se, Yim Pong-yong, Chon Yong-hun, and Pak Yong-chan filled vacancies as party Central Committee alternate members.

Comrade Maeng Tae-ho filled a vacancy as a member of the Auditing Committee of the party.

South Korea

USSR To Allow Sakhalin Residents To Visit SK122327 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 13 Mar 88 p 1

[Text] Tokyo (YONHAP)—A top Soviet Red Cross official gave a favorable reaction to the question of Korean residents of Sakhalin Island wanting to visit their homeland, a Japanese newspaper said Saturday.

The chairman of the Soviet Red Cross told the HOK-KAIDO SHIMBUN newspaper on March 4 that Soviet passports have no clause banning travel to countries which do not have diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union.

It was a strong indication that Moscow might allow the Koreans living on the island in the Soviet Far East to visit South Korea despite the absence of diplomatic ties, the Hokkaido said.

He also said the problems involving the Seoul Olympic games would be resolved, saying that the Soviet participation in the games symbolized the changing times, the HOKKAIDO said.

Meanwhile, an official at the Soviet Foreign Ministry said in the same interview that the Korean residents could go to South Korea via Japan.

"Although they cannot travel to South Korea directly, they can go anywhere including south Korea after their stop in Japan," the official was quoted as saying.

Saying it was his own personal view, he also said that it was their decision if they hoped to live in South Korea while in Japan, the Hokkaido said.

No on Improving Relations With USSR, China SK120025 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 12 Mar 88 p 1

[Text] President No Tae-u yesterday stressed that the nation should no longer engage in unproductive "diplomatic war of attrition" with north Korea.

The nation should instead focus its diplomatic energy on more substantial matters such as trade, No said after receiving a briefing on major foreign policies at Chongwadae.

"Considering the nation's enhanced international prestige and power, it is time we did away with the practice of wasting our energy on useless diplomatic competition with the north," he told Foreign Minister Choe Kwangsu.

The government need not be overly concerned about moves by any country to establish diplomatic ties with north Korea, No added.

"With the inauguration of a new government, we have cleared ourselves from the burden which used to accrue from domestic political problems.

"Therefore, we should be able to focus our diplomatic energy on more substantial matters such as trade, thus helping to enhance the nation's interests," said the President.

He expounded on the need to further cement the security cooperative ties with the United States and to more positively seek cultural and youth exchanges with Japan.

The governments of Korea and Japan should try to forget their unfortunate past so that they can poster a truly mature partnership, he added.

"With 161 countries having applied to participate, the Seoul Olympics will be the largest ever in the Games' history. But we should continue efforts to induce other nations to take part in the Games as well," No said.

Stressing that trade disputes with the United States and other countries are emerging as the most significant task to be tackled, No called for efforts to foster "specialists" handling such matters.

He then gave instructions that the cabinet conduct necessary exchanges of officials between the Foreign Ministry and economic ministries.

The President asked Choe to positively pursue the "northern policy" to improve ties with China, the Soviet Union and other Communist countries.

He directed the foreign minister to set up a foreign policy advisory council comprising professors and other experts outside the government. He also called for more in-depth studies on mid- and long-term policies on diplomacy and national security.

President No reiterated the need to liberalize overseas travel, especially for the young generation.

He also directed Choe to map out ways to enhance the morale of officials in foreign service, particularly for those scrving in war zones or countries with difficult working conditions.

In his briefing to No, Minister Choe revealed a plan to expand the people's participation in the foreign policy decision-making process by launching a foreign policy advisory council next month comprising 25-30 experts.

Choe also reported that the government plans to form a cooperative counterterroism system with the United States, Japan and other friendly countries in an effort to protect the Olympics from terrorist attacks.

He went on to say his ministry is working out programs to vitalize the Institute of Foreign Affairs and National Security, a research organization under its umbrella.

The ministry is also considering further easing restrictions on foreign travel, he added.

Americans Said To Teach English in North SK120051 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 12 Mar 88 p 2

[Text] Kim Hyon-hui, the self-confessed saboteur of a Korean Air passenger plane last November, has disclosed that Americans are teaching English at Kim Il-song National College and the Foreign Language College in Pyongyang, it was reported yesterday.

The KYONGHYANG SINMUN reported in a Tokyodatelined report that the 26-year-old woman started to cry after she confirmed a picture of a man as her father. The picture was shown to her by a group of five American investigators who visited Seoul and questioned her late last December.

The five were from the CIA, FBI and the State Department. The Korean-language daily newspaper said these and other facts were contained in the inaugural issue of the monthly "DAYS."

It said the questioning was conducted at a place "under the control of the U.S. side" in the absence of Korean officials.

Kim refused to answer questions on the first day, but started to respond from the second day, often making jokes, according to KYONGHYANG. The American investigators produced a picture of a man who seemed to be her father. It was reported earlier that her father once worked as a north Korean fisheries representative abroad. She confirmed that the man in the picture was her father and started to cry, KYONGH-YANG said. She last saw her father about seven years and eight months ago in April 1980 when she was picked as an agent.

The United States knew that Kim's father had already been summoned back home after she confessed her role in the destruction of the KAL plane over the sea near Burma at a news conference in Seoul on Jan. 15. A total of 115 people were aboard the ill-fated plane.

Quoting informed U.S. government sources, KYONGH-YANG said two of the five U.S. soldiers missing while serving in West Germany since 1980 were believed to have defected to north Korea.

The American investigators questioned Kim for about one week and confirmed there was no doubt that she was a north Korean agent. The results of the questioning were later relayed to Moscow and Beijing, according to KYONGHYANG.

Euoprean Parliament Condemns KAL Bombing SK120017 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 12 Mar 88 p 2

[Text] The European Parliament [EP] has condemned vigorously the "despicable" terrorist act by North Korea in sabotaging a South Korea airliner with 115 people aboard last November;

In a resolution adopted Thursday, the joint European legislature said, "The European Parliament...condemns in the strongest terms this particularly despicable attack against a Korean civil aircraft."

The EP was the first international organization to adopt a clear-cut resolution against Pyongyang's heinous terrorism, the Foreign Ministry here said yesterday.

The resolution was tabled by the leaders of the Socialist group in the legislature and approved in a vote of 82:1. Even the Communist Party voted for the resolution but the Green Party abstained.

The resolution said that the EP took note of the investigation led by the Seoul government into the destruction of the KAL flight 858 and of the involvement by a North Korean woman in the incident.

It went on to say that the parliament was appalled by the report that the attack was aimed at disrupting the forthcoming Olympic Games in Seoul.

The EP called on international organizations and the governments of the European Community for joint action to take collective and individual measures to prevent the recurrence of terrorism.

It also urged the world countries to initiate discussions in the International Civil Aviation Organization and in other relevant international forums.

RDP Declares End to Merger Efforts With PPD SK120003 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 12 Mar 88 p 1

[Text] The Reunification Democratic Party yesterday declared a formal end to the month-long efforts for integration with its rival Party for Peace and Democracy [PPD] and the twin major opposition parties have geared up preparations in their own way for the forthcoming general election.

The two camps have been hell-bent on seeking separate alliances with the nascent parties and dissident groups.

Acting RDP president Kim Myong-yun said that his party would seek to form an alliance with dissidents of "fresh image and moral cleanliness" and the embryonic Hangyore Democratic Party and other "democratic forces."

Kim made an open apology to the people for failure to realize opposition integration "which is still desired by the people," in a press conference.

Kim claimed that PPD president Kim Tae-chung "has betrayed the long-cherished desire of the people aimed at opposition integration by expressing a clear-cut objection to it in his press conference Wednesday."

"The projected opposition integration can not be realized in the absence of Kim Tae-chung's retreat from the leadership," Kim said.

He went on, "The opposition reunion is essential for an opposition victory in the forthcoming general elections, without the necessity for a specific person to stay in the opposition leadership."

The acting RDP president then flatly rejected the proposal of the PPD president under which the two parties field joint parliamentary candidates.

"Nobody will believe the feasibility of the proposal now, in the face of the failure of efforts for opposition integration due to the personal greed and self-righteousness of one person (referring to Kim Tae-chung)," said Kim.

The RDP's rejection of the PPD president's offer to single out the parliamentary candidate came coincidently with the issue of a statement by the Hangyore Democratic Party which also opposed the PPD suggestion.

Ye Chun-ho and three other leadeys of the Hangyore Party claimed in the statement, "The proposal of fielding a single candidate in each electoral district is worthy of no consideration as it is completely contrary to the people's desire for the opposition integration."

A statement by the Hangyore Party called for the immediate holding of an emergency joint meeting among the three parties to revive efforts for opposition unification.

The Hangyore (one nation) Party has joined the field of negotiations for integration combining the RDP, the PPD and itself.

As for its separate alliance with the minor opposition groups and other independent lawmakers, the acting RDP president said, "The door is wide open to fresh elites and democratic figures who have opposed military dictatorship."

Kim claimed that the on-going negotiations for an alliance with the Hangyore group has made "substantial progress."

The PPD, for its part, is briskly making contacts with dissident figures and other minor opposition parties for an alliance.

Prior to the press conference by the acting party president, the RDP decided in a meeting of its Executive Council to go its own ways for the April parliamentary elections, concluding the efforts for opposition integration.

RDP spokesman Kim Tae-yong said that the party will complete screening its candidates for the National Assembly elections by late next week.

The RDP will hold another Executive Council meeting today to discuss how to form a committee to screen the aspirants for party nominations for the general elections.

PPD Expresses Regret SK120005 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 12 Mar 88 p 3

[Text] The Party for Peace and Democracy [PPD] yesterday expressed deep regret over the breakdown in the opposition merger negotiations and announced that it will form a committee to screen its parliamentary candidates next week.

The nomination screening committee, to be headed by vice presidents, will accept applications from parliamentary hopefuls until the end of next week.

PPD secretary general Kim Yong-pae will also set up a seven-member committee to strengthen its organization in full preparation for the zupcoming parliamentary contests.

The nomination will be made on a phased basis before March 20. The first batch will include all incumbent lawmakers and candidates from electoral districts where there is no competition for the nomination between PPD members.

The PPD will also have contacts with the nascent Hangyore Democratic Party to debate whether the two parties can field unified parliamentary candidates in electoral regions excluding Seoul and the Cholla provinces, strongholds of Kim Tae-chung, as seen in the last Dec. 16 presidential election.

As part of steps to inject fresh air into the party, it will conduct its second recruitment of dissident figures, mostly people freed by the last presidential leniency measure.

Kim Tae-chung Interviewed

SK130937 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 10 Mar 88 p 3

[Interview with Kim Tae-chung, president of the Party for Peace and Democracy [PPD], by reporter Pu Chiyong, on 9 March: place not given]

[Text] [Pu Chi-yeng] We understand that you said you were going to explicitly explain your course of action today.

[Kim Tae-chung] I included the issue of my course of action in the two-point proposal I made today. There is no change in my pledge that I will resign after the three-way party merger.

[Pu] However, isn't there a basic contradiction between your position to retreat to the second line after the three-way party merger and your proposal for the system of co-presidency of the two Kims?

[Kim] No, I don't think so. My proposal for the system of co-presidency by the two of us means that we jointly operate the organization for election measures from now to the end of the elections, considering the press of time, and after the elections we achieve the merger both in name and reality through formal adjustment of the party's structure.

[Pu] We are of the opinion that the proposal for a co-presidency system was retracted after being adopted as a party line and the system of joint official nomination [of candidates] is being proposed on the assumption that a merger is impossible. Do you attach more importance to the joint official nomination system considering that the merger is impossible?

[Kim] I do not attach greater importance to either a co-presidency system or to joint official nominations. I think a merger would be possible at any time even during the election period if necessary, even if the joint official nomination system is put into effect.

If we want to realize a merger now, time and energy would be wasted because there is a conflict of feelings between the two parties and party regulations must be revised. I consider my proposal a simple and effective plan because it would certainly realize merger while showing the unity of the opposition circles and would enable both the RDP and the PPD to immediately undertake election tasks.

[Pu] However, don't you think joint official nominations are practically impossible at the moment because of the differences in the interests between the two parties?

[Kim] No. I don't think so. If a candidate runs for election under joint official nomination, he would be a most successful candidate in the elections.

[Pu] Do you think that the RDP will accept these two proposals? Do you have any alternative plan if the joint official nomination system is refused?

[Kim] I think there is no reason for the RDP not to accept these two. I understand there are some people even within the RDP who prefer the joint official nomination system. I believe that those national assemblymen who consider their situation to be unfavorable in a three-way competition if the joint official nomination system is not brought to fruition will not refuse even for the sake of their own victories in the elections.

[Pu] I understand that the joint conference between the members of the executive council and the guidance committee of the party discussed the issue of a copresidency system by proxies for the two Kims, not by the two Kims themselves. However, you preferred copresidency by the two Kims, not their proxiesxm Can we regard this as an expression of your refusal of copresidency by proxies?

[Kim] Mr Kim Yong-sam stepped down and his proxy is active. However, we were unable to forward the bill on which the two parties agreed to the National Assembly. The elections are a decisive death-defying battle. To win in the elections, one should assume the attitude of sharing the merits or, in case of failure, the political responsibility.

[Pu] It is difficult to understand why you again put forth the proposal for a co-presidency system which the RDP had officially refused?

[Kim] Since January I have expressed my readiness to retreat to the second line after a three-way party merger. In order to enable the RDP to resolve the joint motion for a small constituency system during its congress on the morning of 5 March, I told reporters that today I would express my views concerning the merger issue and my course of action. Nevertheless, the joint motion was not resolved but rather they insulted the president of the other party. This indeed was an unreasonable act.

Those who kept silent when their own party president stepped down are now urging the president of the other party to step down. This is indeed a nonsensical act similar to our country's National Assembly demanding the resignation of the U.S. President would be. However, it is my intention to work out all measures for a merger and for victory in the parliamentary elections despite the attitude of the RDP.

[Pu] Are you then ready to meet Mr Kim Yong-sam, the RDP president?

[Kim] There is no reason why I should not meet him while proposing a co-presidency system. However, I think it would be better for me to meet him when he becomes the actual leader of the RDP.

Kim Tae-chung Blames Kim Yong-sam SK120009 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 12 Mar 88 p 3

[Text] In an excusatory gesture passing the buck for the rupture of merger talks to Kim Yong-sam, Kim Taechung, president of the Party for Peace and Democracy (PPD) let his spokesman An Tong-son yesterday ask three questions of his long-standing political rival. The questions are as follows.

Firstly, Kim Yong-sam stated last January that he wanted to resign from the presidency of the Reunification Democratic Party but declared that he would not leave the party because his departure would please the dictatorial regime. Why does Kim Yong-sam now reject Kim Tae-chung's proposal to co-lead the new unified party through cooperation?

Secondly, why does Kim Yong-sam wirepull the RDP even after resigning from the RDP presidency?

Thirdly, why does Kim Yong-sam insist on the departure of Kim Tae-chung? It is clear that the RDP is in deep disarray due to the power vacuum caused by Kim Yong-sam's departure.

Parties Devise Strategies for Elections SK130005 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 13 Mar 88 p 2

[Text] [Begin editor's note] "Pitched battles" may be the most appropriate words to describe the upcoming parliamentary elections to be held under the single-representative electoral system, which has been revived after a break of 17 years.

The ruling Democratic Justice Party and two major opposition parties have waded into the working out of election strategies in full preparation for the out-throat competition.

Following are sketches of the election strategies of the government party and the opposition Reunification Democratic Party and Party for Peace and Democracy. [end editor's note]

DJP [subhead]

The ruling Democratic Justice Party is now brimming with confidence forecasting a stable win in the coming parliamentary elections after the breakdown of efforts for opposition integration.

The government party is trying to take full advantage of the split in the opposition camp to snatch victory at the pools in the fiercest-ever competition under the small constituency system.

Lawmakers of the ruling party, whose morale was at the lowest ebb with the adoption of singular electoral system, have begun regaining confidence in wins following the breakdown of efforts for the opposition merger.

The DJP considers the provinces of Kyonggi-do, Kangwon-do, Chungchongpuk-do, Kyongsangpuk-do, and some regions in Kyongsangnam-do as areas favorable to the government camp.

Candidates running in these regions say that they are confident of wins due to the opposition split.

Party officials even expect good results in Seoul, generally favorable to the oppositionists, believing that the government will be able to profit from the fierce contest between the two opposition parties—the RDP and PPD [Party for Peace and Democracy]

Mindful of poor achievements in Seoul in the Feb. 12 parliamer tary elections, DJP is now devoting itself to betting good results int he coming April election using the formidable confrontation between the RDP and PPD.

However, the agony of some lawmakers from the southwestern province of Chollanam-do seems to be unalleviated, as this province is unparalleledly a PPD stronghold, as seen in the last presidential voting.

Some party officials observe that the ruling party will be able to score about 10 parliamentary seats out of 23 electoral districts in Chollanam-do including its capital Kwangju, if the regional antagonism is somewhat defused through the election campaigns.

Most difficult issue facing the DJP is the recruiting of fresh figures to run in such opposition-oriented regions as Seoul and Chollanam-do.

Secretary General Sim Myong-po of the DJP, who has actually initiated nomination work, has thus far contacted a lot of figures from all walks of life. But efforts have borne little fruit.

Among those contacted by Sim have been former prime minister No Sin-yong and former justice minister Kim Song-ky, both of whom have already refused to run in the election.

According to the party's strategy, the DJP expects that it will be able to secure 135 to 145 parliamentary seats in the polls.

RDP [subhead]

Faced with unprecedented difficulties by lack of strong leadership following Kim Yong-sam's retreat from the presidency, the RDP is all out to build up the party organization in preparation for the coming general elections.

The RDP, now acting as the largest opposition party with 54 incumbent lawmakers, plans to concentrate its energy on scoring seats in Seoul, small cities around the capital, and the southeastern province of Kyongsangnam-do.

The RDP, formerly led by Kim Yong-sam, who was a strong opposition presidential candidate in the Dec. 16 election, has been desperately endeavoring to recruit figures of fresh image and moral cleanliness.

Party officials believe it difficult for their party to win the coming election, if new faces are recruited in view of the tarnished image of the party tight schedules until the election.

However, the RDP is now experiencing much difficulty in recruiting new figures suitable to fight with their rivals under the small constituency system, electing one lawmaker in each electoral district.

The RDP plans to form a nomination screening panel early this week and start receiving candidates applications.

The RDP considers the provinces of Kyonggi-do, Chungchong and Kyongsangpuk-do as the regions most fruitful for the paroy with moderate and conservative colors.

A large number of incumbent lawmakers including some senior lawmakers of the RDP, whose constituencies are in rural regions, may run in the capital city of Seoul, which generally favors the oppositionists.

Rep. Kim Hyon-kyu, floor leader of the largest opposition party; and Rep. Kim Tong-yong, former vice president, will be included in the list of those to be transferred to the constituencies in Seoul.

The RDP may try again to generate "another wind opposition boom," as seen in the Dec. 16 election, through the massive recruitment of new big-time figures.

Some party officials believe the return of Kim Yong-sam to the frontal leadership of the main opposition party as a major precondition for gearing up the election campaign.

However, it remains unclear whether or not Kim will return to the fore of leadership. If Kim's return to the leadership is realized, officials believe that their party will be able to gain 60 parliamentary seats or more.

PPD [subhead]

The Party for Peace and Democracy started screening its parliamentary hopefuls amid mounting public outcry over its leader Kim Tae-chung's refusal to retreat from the fore of leadership to pave the way for the grand opposition integration.

PPD president Kim, cognizant of smouldering public criticism, is shunning to appearance [as published] at official functions, and spends instead longer time at his home and a hotel nearby his home where he has contact with numerous people seeking his nomination.

Some of the PPD post holders and cadre members spend time looking at the smoke-filled ceiling of their offices, murmuring when will the public "torture" end, a sentiment obviously created after the breakdown of merger negotiations.

Since Kim Tae-chung made clear he had no intention of taking a back seat last Wednesday, the PPD head office and Kim's house has been abuzz with "protest calls."

It is also true that about 30 percent of telephone calls were designed to praise Kim's decision not to retreat.

Kim Tae-chung is said to be cheering up his aides and deputies by saying "the situation may change in the 40 days until the general elections."

He was apparently referring to his conviction that the PPD will emerge as the largest opposition party, beating the rival Reunification Democratic Party in the legislative elections.

PPD strategists said Kim is confident of securing at least 60 seats in the legislative contest. His judgement is based on ohe result that Kim secured the top place in 70 out of 245 electoral districts in the past presidential election.

Although Kim cheers up his deputies, they believe that Kim's popularity is on a waning trend after peaking at the presidential election where he got 27 percent of popular support.

PPD strategists, therefore, believe that the party should be satisfied with securing at most 40 to 45 seats, accounting for about 20 percent of the 299 National Assembly seats at take in the parliamentary contest. Opposition Split Favors DJP SK122352 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 13 Mar 88 p 2

["Week in Review" column by staff reporter Choe Nam-hyon: "RDP-PPD Split Heightens DJP Chances of Majority; Fiercest Election Competition Seen in Seoul"]

[Text] The general elections, scheduled for next month, will be similar in their outcome to the December presidential election in which the split opposition failed to render an effective challenge to the ruling party.

The ruling Democratic Justice Party may not win a nationwide majority vote, but few people doubt it will gain a majority of National Assembly seats.

This projection of the parliamentary election outcome is made possible by the failure of the Reunification Democratic Party and the Party for Peace and Democracy [PPD] to merge and become a strong opposition party.

The two opposition parties decided last week to stop merger talks, which had lasted more than a month following Kim Yong-sam's resignation as RDP president.

Talks also fizzled out on a proposal that they avoid competition against each other by allowing only one of them to field its candidate in a district against the ruling party.

The RDP and the PPD are now accused of being more concerned about emerging from the elections as the main opposition party than winning more seats together than the ruling party.

Their failure to compromise for a merger is reminiscent of a split between RDP president Kim Yong-sam and PPD president Kim Tae-chung in the face of the presidential election.

Neither of them offered to bow out of the presidential race in favor of the other, making it possible for DJP standard-bearer No Tae-u to win the election with 37 percent of the vote.

When Kim Yong-sam renounced his party leadership, holding himself responsible for losing the presidential election, the RDP demanded Kim Tae-chung follow suit for its merger with the PPD.

But Kim Tae-chung refused to step down when he held a news conference last Wednesday. Instead, he proposed he and Kim Yong-sam lead their unified party through the parliamentary elections.

Kim Myong-yun, acting RDP president, said Friday that his party will stop merger talks with the PPD and go its own way in the general elections. Both the RDP and the PPD were hurt by the upsuccessful merger talks, which began as a result of public pressure that the two parties of the same origin be reunited.

But the PPD sustained greater damage in view of demands by voters, disillusioned by the two Kims' rivalry for power, that both of them step aside for an RDP-PPD merger.

After all, it was Kim Tae-chung who broke away from the RDP to create the PPD and run in the presidential election on its ticket.

It is uncertain, however, which party will win the largest number of Assembly seats after the ruling DJP. At present, the RDP has twice as many Assembly seats as the PPD.

Traditionally, opposition candidates have been far more favored in large cities than ruling party candidates. But it is questionable if this tradition will hold when the opposition is divided.

In the presidential election, the DJP received greater support in some cities than either the RDP or the PPD.

The PPD counts on both urban and rural districts in the Cholla provinces, which predominantly supported Kim Tae-chung in the presidential election. He is still popular there despite his defeat in the election.

But the RDP has no region, possibly except Pusan, from which it can draw overwhelming support.

With the RDP and the PPD dividing the opposition vote, the DJP stands a fair chance of having its candidates elected in Seoul, Inchon and other large cities than biased Pusan and Kwangju.

With its coffers filled to the brim and organization reaching every nook and cranny of the nation, the DJP is certain to be a big winner in rural areas except for Cholla and Chungchong provinces.

The minor opposition New Democratic Republican Party, whose president Kim Chong-pil is from Chungchongnam-do, is certain to win some seats there.

New parties are being organized to compete with wellestablished ones in the April elections.

But they do not stand a good chance of being represented in the Assembly under an electoral system of picking one lawmaker from each district.

Proportional representation is biased against the new parties, whose organizers are mostly from dissident groups seeking democratic reforms. To share in the 75 seats on offer through the national constituency proportional representation system, they have to win five or more Assembly seats in district elections.

DJP Said Worried About Seoul

SK120057 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 12 Mar 88 p 2

[Text] The upcoming parliamentary elections are expected to show similar results to those of the Dec. 16 presidential poll as the aborted attempts to achieve an opposition merger mean there will be a virtual repetition of the four-way competition seen then.

New and embryonic parties will nominate a lot of candidates in large cities, in particular Seoul, and there will be a mushrooming of mavericks.

But informed observers view that it is unlikely that they will seriously affect contests between standardbearers of the ruling and main opposition parties.

The Reunification Democratic Justice Party and the Party for Peace and Democracy will put up candidates for all districts to compete with the Democratic Justice Party.

Relatively predictable, a win by the ruling DJP is expected in the multiple competition, to be joined by the New Democratic Republican Party, the previous government party, yet now only a splinter group.

Public attention will be focused whether the PPD, which initiated the revived small constituency system, can outgrow the RDP in terms of Assembly seats, the observers said.

The PPD is confident of winning more seats than the RDP, remembering that party leader Kim Tae-chung took first place in 70 ballot-counting stations out of a total 240 in the presidential election.

Kim swept all stations in his native province of Chollanam-do, next door Chollapuk-do and Kwangju City and was top at 19 of Seoul's 22.

The RDP will make the most of its present status as the largest opposition party in terms of the number of lawmakers, continuing its claims to be the mainstream opposition force, and referring to its efforts for opposition unity, a development widely demanded by the electorate.

Rural districts in Kyongsangnam-do and Kyongsangpukdo, and Pusan, all power bases of the RDP's de facto leader Kim Yong-sam, are, however, being aggressively invaded by the ruling party. The RDP had long favored medium-scale electoral districts in which the second rankers are assured of becoming legislators. Kim Yong-sam stood foremost only in 30 ballot-counting stations though his ballot total was 200,000 more than the other Kim's.

The NDRP's goal is to win at least 20 electoral precincts, the minimum requirement to have its own negotiating channel in the House.

Ruling party strategists foresee that the DJP will obtain an "overwhelming majority" in the new legislature, given "no startling happenings."

It enjoys a strong upper hand over the opposition in Kangwon-do, Chungchongpuk-do and partly in Kyongsangpuk-do. The opposition split and subsequent popular disaffection will couple with the ruling party's longheld advantage of ample funds and wide networks to boost DJP candidates in other areas.

As in the presidential poll, Seoul will remain the "eye of the typhoon," with probable impact on election trends in the rest of the country, despite the relatively small number of constituencies.

The capital city, with 10 million people, has only 42 districts.

Former DJP floor leader Yi Chong-chan, elected twice from Chongno-Chung-gu, central Seoul, even says that, if it suffers a great loss in Seoul, its overall victory will be overshadowed.

The government party will focus its energy on courting Seoul voters, recruiting big names, largely former Cabinet members, for the largest city.

The RDP and the PPD will also put to test in Seoul their members of high esteem including leading dissidents and student activist-turned politicians.

The two opposition parties say that each of them will be able to obtain majority seats in Seoul while the DJP forecasts a 30-percent win in the 42 districts. Urban voters are inclined to opposition candidates in general.

Kim Chong-pil, president of the NDRP, is persuading party secretary general Kim Yong-chae, his chief secretary and former agriculture-fisheries minister Yi Hui-il and top aide and career diplomat Han Pyong-ki to run in Seoul.

He will seek the support of his hometown of Puyo, Chungchongnam-do, apparently a safe seat, in order to find time to indirectly generate popularity for other candidates. Under the new Parliamentary Election Law, party presidents and chairmen are banned from campaigning for their members.

Reps. Pak Chan-chong, Hong Sa-tok, Chang Ki-uk and Ho Kyong-ku, who defected from their parties in protest against the opposition split, are believed to be preparing to run in Seoul.

They are better known in large cities rather than the rural communities they come from because there they face tough competition from DJP candidates.

Kim Chong-pil Denounces Single Constituency SK130015 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 13 Mar 88 p 2

[From the "Out and About" column: "Poisonous Clauses"]

[Text] Opposition NDRP president Kim Chong-pil said yesterday that he is afraid the DJP may win 75 percent of the seats in the coming parliamentary election.

"It is only the ruling party that will benefit from the extreme internal fight of the opposition parties," he said.

The former prime minister also maintained that the single constituency system passed unilaterally by the DJP contains many "poisonous" clauses, allowing the party to rig the election.

Speaking of the state council of elders, Kim said, "I don't know why such a council should be operzted with the people's taxes."

Court Bans Sales of Book on Kim Tae-chung SK120029 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 12 Mar 88 p 3

[Text] A court yesterday banned sales of "Tonggyo-dong 24 Hours," a controversial book about Kim Tae-chung and his aides.

The Seoul District Civil Court ruled that if the plaintiffs deposit 3 million won with the court, producing, selling, distributing and translating the book would be banned.

A panel of three judges ruled that the 300-page book contains "some problematic contents."

Six members of the party for Peace and Democracy, on behalf of Kim Tae-chung, field a libel suit in August last year seeking a ban on the sale of "Tonggyo-dong 24 Hours."

U.S. Demands on Cigarette Monopoly Rejected SK120042 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 12 Mar 88 p 6

[Text] The government has rejected the U.S. demand to dismantle its monopoly system, contending that allegations made by the U.S. cigarette makers against its trade policy were unfair. A source at the Finance Ministry said yesterday that the government conveyed its position about pending cigarette issue to the U.S. Trade Representative via its embassy in Washington Thursday.

The source said the government countered six of the eight points in the allegations labeling them as either based on distorted facts or already settled in bilateral negotiations.

U.S. cigarette manufacturers filed a suit with the U.S. Trade Representative in February, accusing the Korean government and state-invested Korea Monopoly Corp. Alleging unfair trade practices which they claimed have driven them out of the Korean market.

The government also denied the U.S. manufacturers' allegation that they lost \$520 million a year in the Korean market due to its discriminatory practices.

The Korean government insisted that the U.S. cigarette makers' alleged loss was the result of an unreasonable calculation stemming from their overestimation of the domestic market at \$2 billion and the expectation of a 25 percent market share, the source said.

The six allegations by the U.S. cigarette manufacturers which have been dismissed by the government, include high tariffs and discriminatory taxes, one-percent import quota, monopoly in customs clearance and distribution of imported cigarettes by the state-run corporation.

The others are unreasonable low retail margin, ban on advertisements and sales promotion activities and unilateral decision on the timingland prices of imported cigarettes.

The source said another round of cigarette talks is likely to be held late in April between the two government after a Korea-U.S. trade ministers' meeting.

In the latest talks held in Washington on Feb. 10-15, the government pledged to remove the import duties or other local taxes and instead impose a uniform excise tax on both foreign and local brands to drop retail prices of foreign cigarettes to about 720 won per pack from the current 1,300 won in January next year.

The government also pledged to allow U.S. cigarette makers to set up subsidiaries here for the importation and distribution of their products.

The U.S. government, bowing to pressure from its cigarette makers, showed a cool response to the Korean proposals last month and threatened to invoke Section 301 of the U.S. Trade Act unless its demand is met for a temporary cut in the tariff and taxes from March till the end of this year.

The new U.S. demand, if met by the government, will lower the retail prices of U.S. cigarettes here to around 650 won per pack.

China Negotiating on Joint Car Production SK141300 Seoul Television Service in Korean 1200 GMT 14 Mar 88

[Text] The Japanese newspaper NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN reported that communist China is negotiating with Hyundai Motors Co. and Kia Industries Co. in South Korea on joint production of cars.

Further Opening of Markets to Foreign Goods SK121257 Seoul YONHAP in English 1248 GMT 12 Mar 88

[Text] Seoul, March 12 (YONHAP)—South Korea will further open its market to foreign consumer goods whose local prices are much higher than the international prices, Deputy Prime Minister Na Ung-pae said Saturday.

Na told reporters that the planned increase of imports would help domestic businesses enhance the quality of their products, while lowering prices of the items to the benefit of consumers in general.

The measure was also intended to boost the competitiveness of domestic enterprises and avoid possible trade frictions, thereby reducing South Korea's mounting trade surplus, Na, who concurrently serves as economic planning minister, said.

So far, the government has been under fire for protecting export businesses and manufacturers at the cost of domestic consumers in a bid to foster the growth of the export-oriented economy.

He cited some pharmaceuticals, electric appliances, coffee and other daily necessities as the items whose imports the government has restricted in order to protect domestic industries.

He added that the government will soon begin to check prices of domestic and foreign products to select commodities whose imports will be promoted.

More Consumer Goods Imports SK130028 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 13 Mar 88 p 1

[Text] The government plans to promote the import of consumer goods, mainly daily necessities, when local product price are far higher than those of foreign goods, Deputy Premier-Economic Planning Minister Na Ungpae said yesterday.

In meeting with reporters at his office yesterday, Na said the import promotion aims at protecting domestic consumers through easier access to diversified items and encouraging makers to lower prices in competition with foreigners.

He took the example of coffee, pharmaceuticals, synthetic detergent, infant milk and other daily necessities whose local prices are higher than those on international market due to imposition of high duties.

In the past, manufacturers were protected with various kinds of supportive measures such as high tariff rates, Na said, adding that the government's policy will be changed to improve the daily living standards of consumers.

He also added that consumers have suffered due to the dual price and quality system between domestic use and export items under the strong support system for domestic industry.

Consequently, the government has been checking prices of 20 to 30 domestic and foreign products to select commodities whose imports will be promoted.

The government is determined to cut tariff rates on the import of daily necessities by a large margin and remove restrictive articles concerning imports in specific laws, ge said.

Such a brave action has been proposed in the wake of huge current account surplus in recent years.

He emphasized that it is high time that the government and manufacturers protect consumers in the current account surplus era.

But touching on agricultural products and others involved in specific strata, Na said the government will prepare anti-damage measures in advance or delay the liberalization of the markets.

The measure will help the government ease trade frictions with advanced countries, mainly with the United States, said an official of the Economic Planning Board.

The country began to register large amounts of current account surplus last year, which has caused liquidity problems and severe trade disputes the United States.

Unification Church Expanding Business SK120047 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 12 Mar 88 p 3

[Text] Cheju (YONHAP)—The Unification Church foundation has been expanding non-religious business in this southermost island province since 1980, according to provincial government sources.

On this island, the church, headed by the Rev. Mun Son-myong, currently owns 17 pieces of farmland and wooded areas covering some 380,000 sq. meters, a pleasure boat, and private enterprises including a fisheries company, the sources said.

The sources said it is next to impossible to size up the real amount of the church's assets on this island, quoting real estate brokers as alleging that some of them are registered under the names of unknown laymen of the church.

Of the church's real estate known to the public, Chigwido, about an 86,000-sq.-meter uninhabited islet off Namcheju-gun, is said to be the biggest in terms of size.

The islet is owned by the Holy Spirit Association— Unification World Christiancy, a subordinate organization of the Unification Church.

According to brokerage sources, the Cheju-do area is peppered with uplands and forest lands owned by the association, including the islet and an estimated 120,000 sq. meters of lots in Sogwipo City.

In addition, the Unification Church has set up a fisheries firm called Ilhung Industrial Co., which is equipped with 17 fishing boats.

It is also operating Daehung Agricultural Co. in Pukcheju-gun, with starch and Chinese noodles as its major products.

Commenting on the church's business activities on this island, some voice optimistic views and others express concern.

Those remaining optimistic point out that the church's business activities have contributed to the increase of the islander's income.

However, many people warn that small businesses will gradually lose their foundation on the island owing to the church's "excessive investments," adding a similar situation would face farmers.

Both sides have one common view: the church should make investments on this island in such a way as to guarantee the Cheju people's interests.

Burma

Rebel Leaders Seek Government Peace Talks BK120241 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 12 Mar 88 p 3

[Text] Burma's non-communist rebels have failed to close ranks with communist guerrillas and seek peace talks with Rangoon, a rebel leader said yesterday at a base on the Thai-Burmese border.

Brang Seng said a proposal on ending the 40-year insurgency would be unveiled today by the non-communist National Democratic Front [NDF], a coalition of 10 ethnic groups seeking autonomy in their regions.

Brang Seng, 56, heads the largest group, the Kachins. Ethnic minority groups have been fighting Rangoon since Burma gained independence from Britain in 1948 and control almost a third of the country along its borders with China and Thailand.

The Kachins are based in northern Burma, in a state sharing a 1,600-km border with China.

The rebel leader told AGENCE FRANCE PRESS at the headquarters of the NDF-member Mon group, in a jungle five kilometres from the Thai border that a military alliance struck in March 1986 between the NDF and the Burma Communist Party [BCP] had failed to bear fruit.

NDF factions criticised the accord as a possible opening of their politics to communism. Rangoon has captured bases of the BCP and powerful Kachin Independence Army [KIA] during a 16-month offensive.

"We are not able to operate well," Brang Seng said of the alliance with the communists. His 8,000-strong KIA fields 15,000 soldiers against the 190,000-strong Burmese Army.

He said the KIA was well-disciplined along the British and US systems, but BCP guerrillas could not adhere to discipline in the field.

This had something to do with ideology, he said. "Their forces are Wa people, hilltribe people. They don't know much about Marxism-Leninism.

"If they mix with our forces, they are inclined to come over to us," he said, noting that this was why the BCP, which has lost much of its Chinese support as Beijing seeks rapprochement with Rangoon, was not willing to cooperate.

The resistance struggle was at a crucial stage, he said. Military setbacks have hindered trade, cutting by 10 to 15 percent the revenue the Kachins earn from jade exports, which account for 70 percent of their income.

But Rangoon could not defeat the rebels, and morale among his fighters was high, he said. The major problem is the international community does not understand the resistance.

Brang Seng toured Taiwan, Japan, Hong Kong, Singapore, West Germany, Britain, and Switzerland from August to December in the first such international trip by a Burmese resistance figure.

During his trip, he told government and private agencies that foreign countries must pressure Burma's leader Ne Win to negotiate. Rangoon says it seeks to crush the rebels.

The Kachin leader said the rebels feared that Ne Win's government, which has a policy of strict nonalignment, might be about to buy 40 Soviet attack helicopters through a third country, a move which could tip the military balance in Rangoon's favour.

He had sent a "protest word" to the Indian Government, which he believes might be the third country through which the purchase will be made.

Hold News Conference

BK121434 Hong Kong AFP in English 1405 GMT 12 Mar 88

[Text] Three Pagodas Pass, Burma, March 12 (AFP)—Burma is using U.S. helicopters to fight drugs, transport troops and evacuate the injured in a civil war against tribal insurgents, a resistance leader said here Saturday.

Speaking at a press conference of the National Democratic Front (NDF), a non-communist rebel coalition, Brang Seng called for international aid to end the nation's 40-year civil war, one of the world's longestrunning conflicts.

Mr. Brang Seng, who heads the powerful Kachin ethnic group, and Shan leader Seng Mung, representing the north and northeast, said Ne Win's socialist regime had sprayed civilian populations with deadly 2-4-D pesticides to destroy opium.

Mr. Seng Mung said 3,380 acres of Shan land had been sprayed in this way.

A NDF spokesman said here Saturday that Kachin soldiers had seized 2,280 kilograms (5,016 pounds) of raw opium in an attack March 4 on the 47th Burmese Regiment in Manyot, northern Burma.

"This is perhaps the first time a so-called rebel movement has interdicted opium trafficking by what many would consider to be a legitimate government," he said.

The report could not be confirmed independently.

Burma is the world's major opium producer and grows most of its opium in rebel-held areas, but the resistance coalition says it is fighting the drug trade and has hinted that the Burmese Government is involved in the traffic.

The rebels also called for foreign mediation to end the civil war.

"Unlike previous attempts at peace, future negotiations must be conducted on neutral ground and under the supervision of an impartial mediator or mediators," rebel coalition chairman Saw Maw Reh told foreign reporters at Three Pagoda Pass, about 350 kilometres (200 miles) northwest of Bangkok.

"We look forward to a third party, impartial mediator in a foreign venue," he said, adding that at least three countries were interested.

The eight rebel leaders issued a statement here Saturday saying their armed struggle was aimed at escaping "this dire existence" brought on by "utter mismanagement" of the economy.

Burma, once the prosperous ricebowl of Asia, has been under socialist rule since 1962 and was declared a least developed country in December by the United Nations.

Tribes have been fighting the Rangoon government, dominated by Burman people, since independence in 1948 and control almost a third of the country along the Chinese and Thai borders.

The NDF was founded in 1976 to unite 10 ethnic groups. It calls for a federation to grant autonomy to tribal regions and a free-enterprise economy.

The conference Saturday was its third major media event since congresses in 1982 and 1987.

Rangoon is engaged in a 16-month offensive against rebels in which the communists and the powerful Kachin Independence Army (KIA) have lost bases.

Rebel leaders said the NDF had become a "stronger force politically and militarily," setting up three new military sectors and also creating a new movement, the Zomi Liberation Front (ZLF) in the Chin Hills in western Burma.

Western diplomats in Rangoon say the government has weakened the rebels with its recent drive but cannot defeat them militarily.

Urge End to Foreign Aid BK130430 Bangkok THE NATION in English 13 Mar 88 p 2

[Text] A Burmese rebel leader yesterday urged foreign donors to end aid to the Burmese government.

Rangoon is using the financial and military support to suppress ethnic minority groups rather than for development, Kachin Independence Chairman Brang Seng told THE NATION. Japan and West Germany are among the donor countries, he said.

During a major gathering of chiefs of nine rebel groups fighting for independence from Rangoon, Brang Seng said the Burmese government has not been able to bring the rebels under control, as claimed.

The rebel leaders said the conference, organized by the National Democratic Front (NDF), was aimed at giving foreign countries the rebel's version—rather than government propaganda—of events inside the mountainous, ethnically diverse country. The rest of the world previously received information only from the central government, the rebels said.

About 20 foreign journalists and reporters from three Thai newspapers gathered with the group leaders in a small, stuffy house in Three Pagodas Mon village in Kanchanaburi.

Offer U.S. Opium Stockpile BK140110 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 14 Mar 88 p 3

[Text] Three Pagodas Pass, Burma—A Burmese resistance leader yesterday invited the United States to pick up more than 5,000 pounds of raw opium he said his troops captured from the Burmese army.

"It would be best for U.S. officials to fly up to the Kachin state and pick up the opium. They are welcome to it without any conditions," said Brang Seng, chairman of the Kachin Independence Organisation.

"It seems the State Department is reluctant to contact me, but I will order the opium handed over to anyone they want," Brang Seng said at the jungle base of an allied resistance group at Three Pagodas Pass near the Thai-Burmese border.

On Saturday, a spokesman for the Kachin group said that 5,026 pounds (2,280 kg) of raw opium had been captured from the Burmese army's 47th Regiment near the town of Manyot in the Kachin state, 965 kilometres north of Rangoon.

Brang Seng said the seizure took place on March 4, correcting an earlier impression the fight had been on March 11 when the report was received.

He said his troops lost 18 men killed and put Burmese losses at 60-80 dead in the fighting near Manyot.

He said it was believed the opium was from the Shan States and being transported to the central Burmese city of Mandalay. The Kachin leader, a former school principal, said he wanted to meet with officials of the US Drug Enforcement Agency [Administration] (DEA).

"They have supplied helicopters and herbicide to the Burmese government in an effort to eliminate poppy growing, but each year it increases," he said.

He said the herbicide has caused many people in the sprayed areas to become ill.

"I want to ask the DEA whether they are happy with the results of this policy," he said.

Brang Seng said the capture of the opium showed that Burmese government troops were themselves heavily involved in narcotics trafficking.

"It may be Rangoon government policy to oppose drug trafficking, but the local government military commanders are obviously involved in the trade," he said.

He said Kachin State soldiers have captured opium in attacks on government outposts before, but never in such a large quantity.

Brang Seng called for an end to U.S. aid to the Rangoon government and for U.S. pressure to bring a peaceful end to three decades of civil war in Burma.

He said opium growing has largely been eliminated from Kachin state, and his group's income comes from the sale of jade and gold and taxes on land, forestry and fishing.

But he said that in neighbouring Shan State, Burmese government oppression had forced many people into hill areas where the only profitable crop was opium.

He said once there is peace and development it will be possible to shut down opium production in Burma.

This month a State Department report called Burma "the world's largest producer of illicit opium."

It said Burmese production rose last year to an estimated 925-1,230 metric tons from an estimated 700-1,100 tons in 1986.

One minority leader admitted yesterday that drug traffickers may use minority territory as smuggling routes but denied his movement was involved.

National Democratic Front chairman Saw Maw Reh said it was possible some narcotics came through the border pass here into Thailand.

However, suppressing the illicit activity was difficult because the area under the NDF control was vast. Saw Maw Reh, who is chairman of the Karenni National Progressive Party, one of the 10 groups in the 12-year-old NDF, said his movement was firmly against narcotics but had not enough men to enforce the policy.

Mon National Liberation Army leader Nai Nonla said his group, which is based here, had arrested a number of traffickers trying to get through Three Pagodas Pass.

A courier was arrested during the Chinese New Year while heading to Thailand with two packages of No. 4 grade heroin, he said.

Several hundred traders use the pass to tranport goods across the borders he said, and every day 60-80 bullock carts passed through, making it difficult to check them all.

Technology Institute Students, Locals Fight *BK140724 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 0630 GMT 14 Mar 88*

[Text] During the evenings of 12 and 13 March, several students from the Rangoon Institute of Technology [RIT] and some local people were involved in fights at the Sanda Win coffee shop in front of the West Gyogon Ward People's Council Office in Insein Township. The authorities concerned had to bring the situation under control.

The incident started at about 2115 on 12 March when RIT students Maung Kyaw Sann Win and Maung Win Myint got into a heated argument with Zaw Zaw, alias Nyi Nyi Lwin, and four other locals of the area over a song request while having tea. In the ensuing fight, the two students suffered head, back, and arm injuries after the locals hit them with stools in the shop.

After Maung Win Myint filed charges with the Insein People's Police Station, Zaw Zaw, alias Nyi Nyi, and his accomplices were arrested.

About 30 RIT students later arrived at the West Gyogon Ward People's Council Office to enquire about the event. Prof U Maung Maung Than and lecturers and tutors of the institute arrived and settled the problem peacefully.

At about 2030 on 13 March, several RIT students and youths in the area clashed again in front of the Sanda Win coffee shop. The RIT students threw rocks at the youths who also retaliated by throwing stones at the students. One RIT student was injured in the left arm and thigh and was sent to the Rangoon General Hospital for treatment.

At about 2130, about 200 RIT students from the hostels marched on the West Gyogon Ward People's Council Office, shouting and setting fire to the ward's consumers cooperative shop. The fire destroyed the cooperative

shop, four nearby homes, and two motor garages. Although fire service personnel arrived at the scene, the students barred their entry. The local people had to put out the fire at about 2230.

In the meantime, in order to prevent the students from entering the ward, the local people threw rocks and sticks at the students. Later, the students returned to the main Insein Road and the two sides hurled rocks at each other. The authorities concerned quickly dispersed the mobs, and the students returned to their hostels at about midnight.

Several students, however, continued throwing rocks and sticks at passers-by and security personnel outside the compound. The security personnel were compelled to enter the campus and take necessary action. The students were dispersed, and it is reported that some of them returned to their hostels while others remained in the main building of the institute and went home only at about 0330 this morning.

There were 14 casualties from this incident, and 1 local resident and 10 students have been admitted to the Rangoon General Hospital while 3 others have been treated as out-patients.

It is reported that one of the hospitalized students, Maung Phone Maw, has succumbed to his injuries. A case has been opened concerning the student's death, and investigations are being carried out so as to take legal action against the guilty party. Moreover, it is reported that an investigation is also being conducted to take legal action against those who caused this unrest and disturbance of peace in the area.

Assembly Meeting Opens; Vacancies Announced BK140746 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 0630 GMT 14 Mar 88

[Text] The sixth meeting of the Fourth People's Assembly of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma opened in the conference hall of the People's Assembly at 1000 today. Present were 481 People's Assembly representatives headed by U San Yu, president and chairman of the State Council.

This morning's session was chaired by U San Lin, representative of Tenasserim Division's Palau Township Constituency, while U Aung Khin Tint, director general of the People's Assembly Office, officiated as secretary of the meeting.

As the meeting began, the presiding chairman announced that of the 482 eligible representatives 481 were present, constituting 99.79 percent attendance. He declared the validity of the meeting and announced it open.

The chairman of the meeting sought the approval for the agenda from the assembly. He then read out the report of the State Council that during the period between the fifth and the sixth meetings of the People's Assembly, there were seven vacancies in the People's Assembly, two vacant seats in the Council of Ministers, one vacancy in the Council of People's Inspectors, and one vacant seat in an People's Assembly affairs committee.

The Assembly approved the report and it was put on record. The meeting was then recessed to elect the Panel of Chairmen.

When the meeting resumed, the presiding chairman announced the namelist of 14 representatives elected from each state and division to the Panel of Chairmen. After the Assembly approved the election, the members of the Panel of Chairmen took their reserved seats.

The presiding chairman, U San Bin, then handed over his duties to Alternate Chairman U Than Myint, representative of Tenasserim Division's East Mergui Township Constituency-2.

This was followed by U Sein Lwin, secretary of the State Council, presenting the State Council report to the Assembly. The presiding chairman later announced that the representatives would discuss the report on 15 March.

Next, U Thawng Khan Mang, representative of Chin State's Falam Constituency-2, presented a motion expressing regret over the passing away of U Hi Ha, representative of Chin State's Matupi Constituency-2. U Saw Myint Thein, representative of Irrawaddy Division's Pantanaw Constituency-2, seconded the motion, and the Assembly put it on record.

Next, Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha presented the report of the Council of Ministers. The chairman fixed 15 March as the date for the representatives to discuss the report. The meeting was then recessed.

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Court Rules Against Hearing on UMNO Dispute BK140739 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 14 Mar 88

[Text] The Kuala Lumpur High Court has adjourned the hearing of an application for leave to apply for an order made by Datuk Rais Yatim to quash a decision of the Registrar of Societies on the 10th of last month. The registrar had, on that date, rejected the application for registration of UMNO Malaysia [United Malays National Organization Malaysia] made by a pro-tem committee. Datuk Rais has also applied for an order to quash the decision of the Registrar of Societies to register UMNO's party.

In arriving at the decision, the high court judge Justice Datuk Mohamed Yusof explained that the applicant had also appealed to the home minister against the registrar's decision. The home minister had not yet responded to the appeal. Justice Datuk Mohamed Yusof said the court should not compete with another jurisdiction in this case. He would rather wait for the minister's decision before hearing the case.

Futher Report on Decision

BK140630 Hong Kong AFP in English 0616 GMT 14 Mar 88

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, March 14 (AFP)—The high court here Monday told Malay leaders challenging registration of Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamed's new political party to take their complaint to the home minister before seeking judicial remedies.

Judge Mohamed Yusof adjourned hearing an application for leave to quash the Registrar of Societies' decision to reject the group's registration of a rival party called "UMNO Malaysia" saying they had not exhausted other remedies.

"The court should not compete with other jurisdiction dealing with the same matter," he said.

Rais Yatim, a former foreign minister, filed the application Thursday saying Registrar Zakiah Hashim had misdirected herself in law in not registering his party and failing to exercise her discretion and powers fairly.

Dr Mahathir set up New UMNO while Malaysia's first prime minster, Tunku Abdul Rahman, and other Mahathir critics, including Mr Rais, formed UMNO Malaysia after the high court on February 4 ruled the original United Malays National Organisation (UMNO) unlawful.

The registrar rejected Mr Rahman's party on February 10 but registered Dr Mahathir's UMNO Baru or New UMNO three days later.

Mr Rais, who is secretary of UMNO Malaysia, named the registrar, Dr Mahathir and Information Minister Mohamed Rahmat, who both hold offices in the New UMNO, as defendants.

The court ruling was handed down to 11 supporters of Tengku Razaleigh Hamzah who had asked the court to annul party elections in April.

Dr Mahathir narrowly beat off a challenge by Mr Razaleigh for the party leadership but Mr Razaleigh's supporters argued that the polls were tainted by delegates from unregistered branches.

Muhammad Shafee Abdullah, counsel for the appelants, said there were occasions where alternative remedies might not be beneficial, convenient or relevant to the appeal.

He said that in Mr Rais' case, the minister's finding might be biased because Dr Mahathir, who heads the New UMNO, was also home minister.

Mr Rais sent an appeal against the registrar's decision to Dr Mahathir on March 9, Raja Aziz Addruse, leading counsel for the appelants said.

Mr Shafee told newsmen after Monday's hearing that he would appeal against the adjournment.

Deputy Youths Minister Quits Over 'Scandal' BK141045 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 12 Mar 88 p 1

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Friday [11 March]—Deputy Youths and Sports Minister Wang Choon Wing, who is facing charges of criminal breach of trust [CBT], today announced his resignation after being on leave since February last year.

In a statement, he said he had informed Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed of his resignation through a letter on March 5 and that the prime minister had accepted the resignation.

He thanked Dr Mahathir for allowing him to be on leave until May this year but said he felt the leave was too long and would affect the running of the government machinery.

Mr Wang, 47, who is also MCA [Malaysian Chinese Association] national organizing secretary, said he was resigning to concentrate on overcoming his personal problems.

He said he would remain member of parliament for Lipis.

Mr Wang, the treasurer of Koperasi Pembangunan Ekonomi Pemuda Malaysia [Komuda], was among four Komuda officials arrested on February 17 last year in connection with the deposit-taking cooperatives scandal.

However, the charges against Mr Wang and two other Komuda officials were withdrawn by the prosecution on January 27 after Komuda Chairman Datuk Kee Yong Wee, who also pleaded not guilty to two charges of CBT totaling [Malaysian] \$3.3 million, changed his plea to guilty.

A day after his arrest, he pleaded not guilty in the Sessions Court to a charge of committing criminal breach of trust involving \$1.9 million belonging to Komuda.

Datuk Kee is now serving a 2-year jail term.

Cambodia

Thai Violations for Week Ending 6 March BK120844 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0408 GMT 12 Mar 88

[Text] Phnom Penh, 12 Mar (SPK)—During the week ending 6 March, Thai L-19's, A-37's, and F-5's carried out five reconnaissance flights above the three-border intersection between Cambodia, Laos, and Thailand; the Preah Vihear temples; Ampil in Preah Vihear Province; Malai in Banteay Meanchey Province; O Da in Battambang Province; and Koh Kong. The flights ranged from 2 to 20 km inside Cambodian territory.

On the ground, Thai gunners poured 400 to 500 shells a day onto Hills 537, 1,271, 529, and 564 northwest of Pailin.

During the same period, Cambodian border guards in cooperation with the Vietnamese Army volunteers immobilized 164 reactionary Khmer elements infiltrating from Thailand for sabotage purposes and seized 186 assorted weapons and additional war materiel.

Ke Kimyan Meets With Nicaraguan Envoy BK120646 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 12 Mar 88

[Text] On the afternoon of 9 March, Comrade Ke Kimyan, member of the party Central Committee and vice minister of National Defense, received Mrs Olga Aviles Lopez, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Nicaragua to Cambodia, at the "13 October Guest House.

During the meeting, Comrade Ke Kimyan spoke of the constant growth of the KPRAF, which has improved its position of strength and victory in firmly defending the revolutionary achievements and the Cambodian fatherland. He also expressed firm support for the Nicaraguan people's efforts and just struggle to defend their country and seek peace.

In her reply, Mrs Olga Aviles Lopez voiced full support for the PRK's national reconciliation policy and emphasized various significant political events in Nicaragua. She pledged to make every effort to firmly strengthen and expand the bond of friendship and solidarity between Cambodia and Nicaragua.

Death of SRV Prime Minister Observed

Day of Mourning, Service Planned BK120610 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 12 Mar 88

["Decision on Mourning for Comrade Pham Hung, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers"]

[Text] The KPRP Central Committee, the Councils of State and of Ministers, the National Assembly, and the KUFNCD National Council are extremely saddened to

inform all party members, cadres, combatants, and the people throughout the country that Comrade Pham Hung, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers, a stalwart communist combatant, a most trusted leader of the Vietnamese people, and a close friend of the Cambodian people, died at 1335 hours on 10 March 1988 at the age of 76 from a sudden heart attack while he was fulfilling a mission in Ho Chi Minh City and the southern provinces of Vietnam.

To mourn Comrade Pham Hung's death, the KPRP Central Committee, the Councils of State and of Ministers, the National Assembly, and the KUFNCD National Council have decided the following:

- 1. To observe a 1-day nationwide mourning on 15 March 1988. During this period, all party and state institutions and mass organizations at all levels must fly the national flags at half-mast and all public amusement must be suspended.
- To organize memorial services for Comrade Pham Hung with solemn rites at the central level and in Phnom Penh.
- To send a high-level party and state delegation to attend Comrade Pham Hung's funeral in Hanoi, the SRV.

Guidelines Issued for Mourning

BK120704 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 12 Mar 88

["Guidelines" from the Central Committee's Propaganda and Education Commission on organizing memorial services for Comrade Pham Hung, chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers; date not given]

[Text] In implementing the decision of the party Central Committee, the Council of State, the National Assembly, the Council of Ministers, and the KUFNCD National Council, the Central Committee's Propaganda and Education Commission would like to give the following guidelines for organizing memorial services for Comrade Pham Hung:

I. Nationwide:

- Ministries, offices, factories, enterprises, schools, hospitals, shop houses, and Army bases must fly the national flags at half-mast for 1 full day, namely 15 March 1988.
- All public entertainment activities, such as cinema, arts, sports, and so on must be suspended for the entire above-mentioned day.
- II. At the Central Level and in Phnom Penh:
 - Following the condolence messages of the party Central Committee, the Council of State, the National Assembly, the Council of Ministers, and the KUFNCD National Council, all central ministries and offices, mass organizations, and

the Cambodia-Vietnam Friendship Association must send messages of condolences to their Vietnamese counterparts.

 Following the high-level delegation of the party, state, National Assembly, and front, the ministries, offices, mass organizations, the Cambodia-Vietnam Friendship Association, and Phnom Penh City must send delegations to pay tribute to the memory of the late Comrade Pham Hung at the Vietnamese Embassy in Cambodia on 14 March 1988.

The KUFNCD National Council must contact the Foreign Ministry and the Vietnamese Embassy in order to organize the memorial services for the delegations representing the central ministries and offices and Phnom Penh.

3. Organize a solemn memorial service for Comrade Pham Hung in Phnom Penh on 15 March 1988. Set up a committee to organize the memorial service which will include leading comrades from the Central Committee, the Front, the cabinet of the Council of Ministers, the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, National Defense, Interior, and Information and Culture, the Foreign Relations Commission, the Central Propaganda and Education Commission, and Phnom Penh. The memorial service committee is responsible for the program and the essence of the service. It is charged with inviting the representatives of the Vietnamese Embassy, the Vietnamese experts, and the central ministries and offices and mass organizations to attend.

III. The Provinces and Cities:

- The provinces and cities must send condolence messages to their twin provinces and cities of Vietnam.
- They must send delegations of party, administrative, and front committees, mass organizations, and services to express condolences at homes of the Vietnamese experts and command posts of the Vietnamese Army volunteers who are carrying out their internationalist obligation in the localities.

IV. The Propaganda Work:

The Central Committee's Propaganda and Education Commission is directly charged with providing propaganda programs and contents for the central propaganda networks so that they can give information about various activities concerning the memorial services in Phnom Penh and the provinces and the 15 March funeral in Hanoi.

Slogan to be used at the memorial services and on the wreaths:

Deepest grief for the death of Comrade Pham Hung, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the SRV, the closest friend of the Cambodian people.

Leaders Send Condolence Message

BK121345 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 12 Mar 88

["Message of Condolences" from Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State; Chea Sim, chairman of the National Assembly; and Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PRK, to Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee; Vo Chi Cong, chairman of the Council of State of the SRV; and Le Quang Dao, chairman of the National Assembly—date not given]

[Text] On behalf of the Central Committee of the KPRP, the National Assembly, the Council of State, the Council of Ministers of the PRK, and the Cambodian people throughout the country and in our own names, we would like to extend our deepest condolences to the CPV Central Committee, the National Assembly, the Council of State, the Council of Ministers of the SRV, the fraternal Vietnamese people, and the bereft family over the demise of Comrade Pham Hung, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the SRV.

Comrade Pham Hung was an outstanding son of the Vietnamese people, a leader who was always patient, industrious, and loyal to the Vietnamese people's struggle against colonialism, imperialism, international reaction, and their lackeys, for independence, freedom, and happiness of the people. Together with the other leading comrades of the Vietnamese party and state, Comrade Pham Hung motivated the people throughout the country, bringing into full play high revolutionary spirit and great intelligence, in the defense and reconstruction of the SRV.

Comrade Pham Hung always treasured the feeling of fraternal solidarity and all-round cooperation between Cambodia and Vietnam and incessantly fostered the combatant alliance of the three countries—Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos.

With extreme grief at the demise of Comrade Pham Hung, we extend our most heartfelt condolences to the fraternal Vietnamese people over this immense loss. We are convinced that the fraternal Vietnamese people will translate their sorrow into a great force in strengthening solidarity and all-round cooperation between Cambodia and Vietnam as well as among Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos so that more and greater successes can be won in the reconstruction and defense of a prosperous Vietnam, actively contributing to peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the world.

The Cambodian party, government, and people pledge to spare no efforts to preserve the bonds of solidarity and always to side with the fraternal Vietnamese people in the common cause for peace and stability in Southeast Asia and for friendship among the peoples of all countries.

Delegations Attend Memorial Service BK140549 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 14 Mar 88

[Text] A party and state delegation of the PRK headed by Comrade Bou Thang, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Comrade Mrs Men Sam-ap, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Central Committee's Organization; a delegation of the Interior Ministry headed by Comrade Ney Pena, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and interior minister; a delegation of the defense ministry, headed by Comrade Koy Buntha, member of the party Central Committee and defense minister; a delegation of the mass organizations headed by Comrade Sam Sundoeun, member of the party Central Committee, first secretary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Youth Union, and chairman of the Cambodia-Vietnam Friendship Association; a delegation of the Foreign Ministry headed by Comrade Dit Munti, deputy foreign minister; and a delegation of the Voice of the Kampuchean People General Department went to the SRV Embassy in Phnom Penh at 0800 this morning to lay wreaths and pay tribute to the memory of Comrade Pham Hung, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the SRV.

Delegations comprising members of the diplomatic corps from various friendly countries accredited to Cambodia, including the USSR, Laos, Cuba, Nicaragua, Czechoslovakia, and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, also attended this memorial service for Comrade Pham Hung.

VONADK Comments on Pham Hung's Policies BK130240 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 12 Mar 88

["The Man Named Pham Hung, Hanoi's New Prime Minister, Has Died"—VONADK headline]

[Text] The man named Pham Hung, Hanoi's new prime minister died on 10 March 1988 of a heart attack. Pham Hung was appointed Hanoi's prime minister less than a year ago and is now dead. What kind of a person was Pham Hung?

Those who are familiar with Vietnam's situation and Vietnamese cadres of all levels know Pham Hung as:

1. An exact shadow of the late Le Duan in the sense that Pham Hung was the closest and most trusted person of Le Duan, the one who drafted policies with Le Duan, and the one who most actively implemented Le Duan's policies, particularly of committing aggression against and occupying and annexing Cambodian territory.

- The most savage individual among the Hanoi leadership. Even the man named Truong Chinh, who is a big shot, is afraid of Pham Hung's raw and savage nature.
- 3. Pham Hung was a figure with great responsibility in the party standing Central Committee in South Vietnam since 1945 and was directly in charge of security.
- 4. Concerning Cambodia, Pham Hung participated directly, with Le Duan and Le Duc Tho, in activities to build Vietnam's own Cambodian forces since 1945. From 1970 in particular, it was Pham Hung who directly carried out the secret establishment of Vietnam's own Cambodian forces, state authorities, and mass organizations to serve as forces to attack Cambodia's United Front and the Cambodian National United Government, and took the opportunity to annex Cambodia since 1970. Why is this so?

It was during the period between 1970 and 1973 that Pham Hung and all south Vietnamese leadership took refuge on Cambodian soil in Prek Prasap District of Kratie Province. Pham Hung was the one who implemented the plan to attack Cambodia after April 1975, to attack, nibble at, and put pressure on Cambodia's islands, along the coast, and along the land border; to put diplomatic pressure on Cambodia; and to intimidate Cambodia into surrendering to Vietnam in accordance with the 1977 territorial annexation treaty. It was Pham Hung, who, along with Le Duc Tho and General Van Tien Dung, ordered hundreds of thousands of troops to invade and annex Cambodia in late December 1978 with the hope of swallowing Cambodia quickly and ruling over Cambodian territory nicely and comfortably.

However, Le Duan perished. Truong Chinh, Pham Van Dong, and Le Duc Tho had also perished politically; and the same can be said for General Van Tien Dung. Now Pham Hung has died, physically and politically, as an aggressor against Cambodia, as a destroyer of Vietnam and its people, and as a great and most daring murderer of the Cambodian nation and people and the Vietnamese nation and people. Almost all of the great murderers of Hanoi's old guard have perished one after another.

Will the successors of these veteran great murderers stubbornly persist in carrying on their policies as great murderers toward the Cambodian nation and people? Will they continue to stubbornly pursue their criminal policy toward the Vietnamese nation, people, and youth? Or will they stop the war of aggression, expansion, and annexation of Cambodian territory and end the great destruction in Vietnam and of the Vietnamese people and youth? Should they end the war of aggression in Cambodia to have time to rebuild Vietnam and implement a policy of peaceful coexistence with the Cambodian and neighboring people for friendship, cooperation, and peace for all in Southeast Asia?

The sacred appeal of the Cambodian people, of the Vietnamese people and youth, and of the entire people in Southeast Asia is that the Hanoi leaders should:

1. Immediately end the war of aggression in Cambodia and withdraw all their aggressor troops from Cambodia to let the Cambodian people decide their own destiny without any outside interference.

2. Establish long-lasting relations of friendship, cooperation, and peaceful coexistence to rebuild their country and improve their own people's living standards.

3. Restore peace, security, and stability in the whole of Southeast Asia for the benefit of Vietnam, Cambodia, Southeast Asia, and the world.

All this rests entirely upon the Hanoi leaders. They are the aggressors against Cambodia. The Cambodian people are struggling against the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors only for the independence and freedom of the Cambodian fatherland. The Hanoi leaders are aggressors against Cambodia; this is the root cause of the current Cambodian problem, of the current Vietnamese people's suffering, and of the current instability in Southeast Asia. No one else but the Hanoi leadership can resolve all these issues.

4 Soviet Advisers, 2 Vietnamese Killed in Ambush BK120118 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 11 Mar 88

[From the "Daily Report From Various Battlefields" feature]

[Excerpt] Route 4 battlefield: On 7 March, a jeep of Soviet advisers traveling from Kompong Som to Phnom Penh was ambushed and set on fire by our National Army at Chamka Chek west of Daoh Kancho on Route 4. We killed four Soviet advisers and two Vietnamese officials from Phnom Penh and destroyed six pistols and all the materiel in the jeep. [passage omitted]

Briefs

Military Activities in Kompong Thom

In January, militiamen and soldiers in Kompong Svay District of Kompong Thom Province, cooperated closely with Vietnamese Army volunteers and killed 10 and wounded 14 bandits; 5 were taken prisoner. An assortment of seven weapons, a field radio, a compass, and a considerable amount of war materiel were also seized. [Summary] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 11 Mar 88 BK]

CSSR Journalists Arrive

A delegation of the Czechoslovak Press Agency ORBIS led by its General Director V. Vliper arrived in Phnom Penh Thursday morning for a week-long official friendship tour of Kampuchea. It was warmly welcomed at Pochentong Airport by Ti Saran, deputy general director of the Kampuchea News Agency SPK and other SPK officials. Czechoslovak Ambassador to Kampuchea Petr Janecek was present. The ORBIS delegation will hold

talks with the host agency on results of bilateral cooperation in the field of publication in the 1986-87 period. [Excerpt] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1120 GMT 12 Mar 88 BK]

SPK-ORBIS Protocol Signed

A protocol on cooperation between The Kampuchean press agency SPK and the Czechoslovak press agency ORBIS for the period of 1988-89 was signed in Phnom Penh yesterday afternoon by Em Sam-an, director general of SPK, and Vladimir Vipler, director general of ORBIS. In addition to exchanges of information, photos, and visits, the document provides for the Czechoslovak agency to assist SPK in training two technicians for the printing and editing of the CAMBODIAN ILLUSTRATED REVIEW and the organization of various activities marking the PRK's 10th national day. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0433 GMT 14 Mar 88 BK]

Indonesia

New Vice President Gives Inaugural Address BK111501 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1220 GMT 11 Mar 88

[Inaugural address by Vice President Sudharmono at his installation ceremony before the 13th Plenary Session of the People's Consultative Assembly in Jakarta—live]

[Text] Peace be upon you! Honorable Mr President and Mrs Tien Suharto; Mr and Mrs Umar Wirahadikusumah; chairman, deputy chairmen, and members of the People's Consultative Assembly [MPR]; leaders of state bodies; ambassadors from friendly countries; and distinguished guests:

With praise and gratitude to God Almighty, it is indeed a very great honor for me to stand before this noble Assembly tonight to accept the state duties which I never in my life imagined I would have. Thus, please let me take this opportunity to extend my boundless thanks from deep within my heart to this noble Assembly, which exercises the people's sovereignty, for both entrusting the vice presidency of the Republic of Indonesia in me and electing me. I would also like to extend my deepest thanks to President Suharto for honoring me by allowing me to assist him during his tenure of office during the next 5 years. I fully realize that many prominent figures of our nation meet the requirements stipulated in MPR Decree No 2/1973 to become a vice president. Article 2 of the MPR decree states: The president and the vice president shall cooperate. Given the sincerity and wisdom that President Suharto has demonstrated to all of us, while leading our nation, and his noble attitude as the father of the Indonesian people and his noble statesmanship, I also realize that he can in principle cooperate with and guide everyone among us. [applause]

While fully realizing that the authority to elect a vice president rests with the noble Assembly, I feel that it is a great honor for me to assist him as a vice president. Thus, please let me, before this noble Assembly, once again extend my boundless thanks to President Suharto. Please also let me take this opportunity to extend my deepest thanks to the groups in the Assembly for nominating me as well as supporting and [word indistinct] my candidacy, as vice president of the Republic of Indonesia.

Honorable Assembly, I understand well the constitutional duties of the vice president of the Republic of Indonesia. Article 4:2 of the 1945 Constitution states: In performing his duties, the president shall be assisted by a vice president. Under the present mechanism of administration, the president determines duties that are to be performed by the vice president to assist him. Fully realizing the significance of the vice presidential oath of office that I took a few moments ago before the noble Assembly, I will perform the constitutional duties of a vice president to the best of my ability. I have deeply felt the installation address delivered by President Suharto before all of us, all the Indonesian people this morning. I understand that his address contained the basic policies that he will pursue to lead the nation in implementing the decrees issued by the Assembly. He clearly reminded all of us that the in the next 5 years the tasks our nation will face are arduous and the challenges are great. He is confident of the assistance, support, and participation of all strata, groups, and generations of our nation in facing these great challenges and arduous tasks. With humility and realizing all my shortcomings, I will be one of the persons who will assist him in implementing the great tasks of our nation in continuing national development to achieve a prosperous and just Pancasila society.

I would like to ask for the prayers and consent of the noble Assembly and all Indonesians for me to perform the duties of the vice president of the Republic of Indonesia.

May God Almighty shower his assistance and guidance on all of us. Thank you. And peace be upon you! [applause]

Success of Assembly, Elections Hailed BK121018 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 11 Mar 88

[Station commentary]

[Text] Once again 11 March is an historic day for the Indonesian nation and state. This morning, Retired General Suharto was reinstalled as president to perform the mandate of the People's Consultative Assembly [MPR] for the next 5 years, and tonight Sudharmono was sworn in as vice president to assist President Suharto in leading the government and, at the same time, national

development during the fifth 5-year development plan. No less important is the 1988 General Assembly that lasted for 11 full days and eventually ended smoothly and successfully.

Of course, we welcome with total relief the readiness of Retired General Suharto to again head the national leadership because we know fully that the quality and leadership of the holder of the 11 March Letter of Instruction [under which President Sukarno handed over power to General Suharto in 1966] and of the leader of the New Order leadership are still greatly needed for the continuity of the first stage of the long-term development that must be carried out for another 5 years. The wisdom, firmness, and sensitivity to the people's aspirations that President Suharto has demonstrated motivated the Indonesian people through their representatives in the MPR to ask without any doubt our father of development to lead the Indonesian people's struggle to the end of the 20th century.

The emergence of Retired Lieutenant General Sudharmono as vice president, who was also suported by factions, moments before the end of the 1988 MPR General Assembly was another special event that we should be grateful for. We know that Vice President Sudharmono, who is now 61 years old, is not new in the administration of our beloved Republic. Sudharmono has been around wherever President Suharto has gone since he became a minister and cabinet secretary in the early days of the New Order government, known as the development cabinet, and subsequently held the strategic post of minister and state secretary in 1972. President Suharto's closest aides generally share the impression that Sudharmono always presents himself in a simple manner and works hard and perseveringly in spite of having various important positions apart from his official position. This image is also held by many world leaders.

All the activities of the 1988 General Assembly, which ended today, have produced maximum results. Compared with previous general assemblies, the culmination of the political life in the country to welcome the 21st century has also opened up a new chapter in our dynamic democratic life. The marathon sessions, which did not always proceed smoothly but often proceeded with difficulty, eventually ended in a unanimous consensus. The political maturity of the Indonesian people, who place national interests above all else, enabled the 1988 MPR General Assembly to proceed smoothly from beginning to end.

The Indonesian people's gratitude for the grace of Almighty God must of course be followed by a readiness to work hard to assist the leadership of President Suharto and Vice President Sudharmono in implementing all the decrees of the MPR General Assembly with full responsibility.

Suharto Receives Congratulatory Messages

USSR, FRG Counterparts

BK121525 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 12 Mar 88

[Text] From the Kremlin, Soviet President Andrey Gromyko has sent a congratulatory cable to Suharto on his reelection by the Indonesian people as head of state for the 1988-93 term. According to the Soviet Embassy, in the cable the Soviet president expressed his confidence that the leadership of President Suharto in the next 5 years will further enhance the progress and welfare of the Indonesian people.

A similar message came from FRG President Richard von Weizsaecker today.

Singapore, Japan, Brazil Leaders

BK130909 Jakarta International Service in English 0800 GMT 13 Mar 88

[Text] President Wee Kim Wee and Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew of Singapore have sent congratulatory messages to President Suharto and Vice President Sudharmono on their recent elections. President Wee conveyed his best wishes to the Indonesian president for his reelection for office term earlier this week. Prime Minister Lee, meanwhile, who also sent a congratulatory message to Indonesian Vice President Sudharmono, said he was confident that with President Suharto's continued leadership, [word indistinct] and cooperation between Indonesia and Singapore would proceed (?smoothly).

Similar messages also came from the Japanese prime minister, West German head of state, and the president of Brazil.

India, SRV Officials

BK140912 Jakarta International Service in English 0800 GMT 14 Mar 88

[Text] Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi has sent a congratulatory message to President Suharto in connection with his reelection for the presidency for the next 5 years. Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi conveyed his warm congratulations and stated that he looked forward to the further strengthening of the close and friendly relations between the two countries.

Meanwhile, Vietnamese head of state Vo Chi Cong has also congratulated President Suharto on his reelection for a fifth term. In his message, the Vietnamese president wished for further consolidation and the strengthening of friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and Indonesia for the creation of peace, stability, friendship, and cooperation in Southeast Asia.

Similar messages have been [words indistinct] the inauguration of President Suharto and Vice President Sudharmono last Friday from many friendly countries in the world, among others, from Japan, West Germany, Singapore, and Brazil.

Laos

Joint Military Commission Meets Again 11 March BK120439 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 12 Mar 88

[Text] Yesterday, the joint Lao-Thai military commission met again at Laos' Meuang Phe village in Na Bonoi canton, Boten District, Sayaboury Province, to adopt additional provisions on the immediate rights and duties of the committee. At the meeting, the Lao side, headed by Colonel Somboun Sisavat, and the Thai team, headed by Colonel Thawisak Khetsali, jointly discussed the additional provisions on the rights and duties to be implemented by the commission in the immediate future after it has completed the initial tasks in the implementation of agreements reached between the military delegations of both countries on 17 and 24 February 1988 on the cease-fire and the disengagement of troops and the tasks as noted in the joint press release issued by the government delegations of the two countries in Bangkok on 4 March 1988.

Following the meeting, both teams in the joint military commission made an aerial inspection of the area from Meuang Phe village to the adjoining area to further examine the area to guarantee that tranquillity was being maintained and that no incident had taken place in the areas of the original positions and areas from where troops of the two sides have pulled out. This is to create favorable conditions for the settlement of the border problem through political and legal means on which the governments of the two countries are working in an effective manner.

After completing the inspection of the actual area, chiefs of both sides' teams in the joint military commission jointly signed the additional provisions on the immediate rights and duties of the commission. It is stipulated in the provisions that the joint Lao-Thai military commission has the direct duty to examine the areas of original positions and the area of contact to ensure that those areas remain in the conditions specified in the provisions signed between both sides and to ensure that no incident takes place in the areas. To correctly implement the agreement on the cease-fire and the separation of troops by 3 km from the battle line, both sides in the joint military commission unanimously formulated an agreement, on the basis of the provisions reached between the two sides' teams in the joint military commission on 19 February 1988, on the limits of activities in the area of disengagement of troops, as follows:

At the time when the governments of the two sides still have not made a concrete decision on the settlement of the borderline in the off-limits area, neither side is allowed to carry out activities to set up any facilities or to move people and soldiers into the said area. The joint military commission has the right to inspect the off-limits area when it deems necessary. Regarding the arrangements for implementation, after initially completing the tasks, the joint military commission will regularly meet three times a month—on the 10th, 20th, and 30th of each month. If there are no incidents, the commission will meet once a month. In an urgent case when it is necessary to hold an extraordinary meeting, the two sides can contact each other by telephone between Bangkok and Vientiane. With regard to the meeting site, offices of the commission at Meuang Phe village of Laos and at Muang Phrae village of Thailand are to be used as on the previous occasions.

On this occasion, on behalf of both sides' teams in the joint military commission, Col Somboun Sisavat gave an interview to Lao and Thai reporters as follows:

[Begin recording] [Somboun Sisavat] Today, the two sides took note of the retrieval of the dead bodies and the removal of land mines. They also put forth provisions on additional rights and duties of the joint commission. They also inspected the areas of the original positions and areas of disengagement of troops. (?In the meantime), the two sides, in particular the team in charge of the inspection of the areas, will continue to retrieve the remaining dead bodies of both sides and will then return them to each other.

[Unidentified reporter] What are you going to do to guarantee the effectiveness of the withdrawal of forces and the observance of the cease-fire?

[Somboun Sisavat] This will be done through the inspection, meaning the inspection in the areas by both sides. The two sides will coordinate inspection to prevent an occurrence of any adverse incident to guarantee that there will be no problem in the areas of disengagement of troops. [end recording]

Thai Delegation Invited to Talks in Vientiane BK120102 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 12 Mar 88

[Text] Yesterday afternoon, Sombat Chounlamani, chief of the Third Department of the LPDR Foreign Affairs Ministry, handed over to Niran Phanuphong, Thai ambassador to the LPDR in Vientiane, an invitation from Thonglai Kommasit, head of the LPDR Government delegation, to M.R. Kasemsamoson Kasemsi, head of the delegation of the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand, to hold further meetings and talks in Vientiane, capital of the LPDR. The invitation reads in full as follows:

In furtherance of the meeting and talks between the government delegations of our two countries in Bangkok on 3-4 March 1988, on behalf of the LPDR Government delegation, I have the honor of inviting you to lead a delegation of the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand to come to Vientiane on 17 March 1988 to continue holding consultations in detail on the various issues as stipulated in the joint press release issued on 4 March 1988 by our two delegations.

We hope that with good faith and with the joint efforts of both sides, in consultations on this occasion, our two government delegations will quickly reach an agreement on the settlement of the border problem in the area where Laos' Boten District and Thailand's Chat Trakan District adjoin on the basis of legal principles of righteousness and justice based on the 1907 French-Siamese Treaty and relevant maps.

I hope to receive a reply from your excellency in an appropriate time.

I also would like to express my best wishes and high respect to you on this occasion.

LPA Chief, People Welcome Boten 'Heroes' BK121035 Vientiane KPL in English 0908 GMT 12 Mar 88

[Text] Vientiane, March 12 (KPL)—Thousands of Vientiane residents consisting of young pioneers, students, civilian and military officials and general public, at 9.00 a.m. on March 11 gathered at Wattai Airport to welcome heroes, representatives of "heroes' unit" and representatives of combatants honoured with the "hero title" for their outstanding fighting exploit in safeguarding the national sovereignty, and territorial integrity at the Boten front.

At 10:45 a.m. of the same day these heroes were flown from Boten District by 4 helicopters. Upon their arrival, they were warmly welcomed and greeted by Lieutenant General Ai Souli-gnaseng, member of the LPRP CC, head of the General Staff Department of the Lao People's Army, Major General Phonsai Chaleunsouk, commander of the Air Force, Major General Chanko Phimmason, head of the party and state Control Board of the L.P.A., Major General Somsak Nhommavong, director of Military Academy, and Major General Bounnien Kham-ouane, deputy-head of the General Logistics Department of the L.P.A. and other highranking officirs in the Army, and civil officials, representatives of mass organisations.

The heroes and combatants from Boten were warmly greeted with flowers and applauds, as they marched through lines of people.

After the ceremony at the airport, the motorcade led the procession heading for the Ministry of Defence. There, the heroes were warmly welcomed by General Khamtai

Siphandon, Politburo member of the LPRP CC, vicechairman of the Council of Ministers, minister of defence, commander-in-chief of the LPA; Phoun Sipaseut, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister for foreign affairs; Osakan Thammatheva, member of the LPRP CC, deputy-minister of defence, head of the General Political Department of the LPA.

General Khamtai Siphandon on this occasion had a friendly talk with the heroes and combatants. He lauded the heroes for their outstanding exploits imbued with a high sense of nationalism and bravery.

Decree Issued on Mourning for SRV's Pham Hung BK130220 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 13 Mar 88

[Decree of LPRP Central Committee, Supreme People's Council, and Council of Ministers of LPDR; dated 12 March 1988]

[Text] With deep sorrow over the passing away of Comrade Pham Hung, Political Bureau member of the CPV Central Committee and chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers, to express the profound respect, love and hearty mourning of the party, state, and people of various tribes of Laos toward Comrade Pham Hung who was a stalwart communist and close friend, to share the sorrow of the fraternal Vietnamese people, and to commemorate the meritorious deeds of Comrade Pham Hung toward the Laos-Vietnam relations of special friendship, the LPRP Central Committee, the SPC, and the Council of Ministers of the LPDR have agreed to the following:

- 1. Organize mourning for the death of Comrade Pham Hung throughout the country.
- 2. Have all party and state offices and organizations and all mass organizations throughout the country as well as the embassies and representative offices of the LPDR in foreign countries fly the national flags at half-mast for 3 days—from 13 to 15 March 1988.
- 3. Appoint a party and state delegation to attend the funeral ceremony for Comrade Pham Hung in Hanoi.

[Dated] 12 March 1988

Leaders Pay Last Tribute BK141124 Vientiane KPL in English 0915 GMT 14 Mar 88

[Text] Vientiane, March 14 (KPL)—Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC, chairman of the Council of Ministers, today led a party and government delegation to pay the last tribute at the Vietnamese Embassy here to Pham Hung, the late Political Bureau member of the CPV, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Vietnam.

Accompanying Kaysone Phomvihan on the occasion were other Politburo members, Phoumi Vongvichit, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, acting president of the Republic, president of the Lao Front for National Construction CC, Khamtai Siphandon, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister of defense, Phoun Sipaseut, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister, Sisomphon Lovansai, acting president of the People's Supreme Assembly, Sisavat Keobounphan, head of the General Staff of the LPA, secretary of the party committee of Vientiane capital and major of Vientiane [as received], Sali Vongkhamsao, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and president of the State Planning Committee, and the alternate Politburo members of the Party CC, Choummali Sai-gnason, deputy-minister of defense, as well as other members of the government and high-ranking officials.

Having paid the last tribute to Pham Hung, Kaysone Phomvihan and other Lao leaders signed the condolence book.

The representatives from the ministries and organizations as well as diplomatic missions and officials of international organizations took turn to pay their homage to the late chairman of the Council of Ministers of Vietnam.

Party-State Delegation Leaves BK141002 Vientiane KPL in English 0924 GMT 14 Mar 88

[Text] Vientiane, March 14 (KPL)—A Lao party and state delegation led by Nouhak Phoumsavan, Politburo member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC, first vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, this morning left here for Vietnam to attend the funeral of Pham Hung, Politburo member of the Communist Party of Vietnam, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the SRV who passed away on March 10, 1988.

Bidding farewell to the delegation at the airport were Phoumi Vongvichit, Politburo member of the LPRP CC, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, acting president of the Republic; Phoun Sipaseut, Politburo member of the LPRP CC, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister for foreign affairs; Sisomphon Lovansai, Politburo member of the LPRP CC, acting-president of the Lao People's Supreme Assembly; Sisavat Keobounphan, Politburo member of the LPRP CC, secretary of the party Central Committee, mayor and party secretary of Vientiane; Sali Vongkhamsao, Politburo member of the LPRP CC, secretary of the LPRP CC, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the State Planning Committee, and other members and alternate members of the LPRP CC, ministers and deputy-ministers.

Nguyen Xuan, Vietnamese extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador to Laos was also present at the airport.

Official Voices Support for SRV on Spratlys BK141128 Vientiane KPL in English 0921 GMT 14 Mar 88

[Text] Vientiane, March 14 (KPL)—Chinese actions in Truong Sa [Spratly] Islands violate [not only] the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Vietnam, but also peace, security of other nations in the Eastern Sea, and cause tension and instability in Southeast Asia.

This is stated by Khamphai Boupha, first deputy minister for foreign affairs while receiving Vietnamese ambassador, Nguyen Xuan, here. The ambassador informed the Lao first deputy-minister about Chinese actions in Truong Sa Islands.

The minister said that the Lao Foreign Ministry supports the statement issued on February 20 by the spokesman of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry demanding China to immediately withdraw its troops out of Vietnamese territorial waters as well as to put an end to all actions which violate sovereignty and territorial integrity of Vietnam.

Kaysone Phomvihan Speaks at Business Meeting BK130640 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 11 Mar 88

[Text] Today, Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers had the honor of addressing delegates to the second national conference to review the work of switching to business accounting. Hearing the address as guests of honor on this occasion were comrade Political Bureau members of the party Central Committee, namely Comrade Nouhak Phoumsavan, Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit, Comrade Phoun Sipaseut, Comrade Sisomphon Lovansai, Comrade Sisavat Keobounphan, Comrade Sali Vongkhamsao, Comrade Saman Vi-gnaket, and Comrade Maichantan Sengmani. Also attending were Comrade Oudom Khatthi-gna, alternate Political Bureau member of the Party Central Committee, along with comrade members and alternate members of the party Central Committee, ministers, deputy ministers, and a large number of high-ranking cadres from various branches.

On this occasion, Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan pointed to the situation on switching to business accounting over the past year during which the number of enterprises switching increased to 186. He said: Following the implementation of business accounting, many of these enterprises have achieved greater efficiency in terms of quantity and quality and have scored better achievements in terms of income and revenue to the state budget. Salaries of workers have also increased. These enterprises have striven to take the

initiative in working out plans on finances, prices, accumulation of raw materials, distribution of products, and paying of salaries through contracts. Cadres and workers have gradually learned lessons on business accounting and have maintained initiatives in applying the sciences and technologies to the production. The party and mass organizations of each business unit have been consolidated, as a result of which the directorate and workers maintain harmonious unity.

Along with this, there remain a number of enterprises that still hesitate to take the role of self-mastery. These enterprises continue to rely on higher echelons. They have failed to take responsibility. As a result, the accumulation of raw materials, production, and the distribution of products have been unsystematic. In addition, there is still a shortage of people with sufficient experience and qualifications to carry out business accounting. Accountability remains inadequate. As a result, there appear to be negative phenomena, such as corruption, people taking advantage of others, failure to increase state production, and abuse of the state executive authority to put pressure on other economic sectors. Unity in certain enterprises is still not effectively maintained, the division of responsibilities between the directorate and the party and mass organizations is still not adequate, and so forth. All these are because executive management organizations have interfered in production and various rules and regulations being used at present are still not appropriate and not complete, some of which are too complicated. There remains a failure to thoroughly implement those rules and regulations while switching to business accounting has yet to be completed. For example, the banks and finance, and trade services still present major obstacles to business operations.

Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomyihan also reiterated the party's policy on switching to business accounting, as clearly stipulated in the fifth resolution of the fourth party Central Committee, so as to encourage everyone to further grasp it firmly and understand it profoundly. He particularly noted various basic orientations which are aimed at making the economic management mechanism conform to specific factors in the socioeconomic field in our country and at unifying the establishment of the management mechanism in accordance with the policy on the economic structure. He also explained the orientations on the full and appropriate use of the managevent mechanism in conformity with the goods-money relations, the use of various economic sectors, the setting up of management apparatuses in accordance with the centralized democratic principles, the (?fortification) of interests, and the enhancement of socioeconomic efficiency.

At the same time, the comrade general secretary also pointed to ways to settle various remaining problems in switching to business accounting. He noted that in the immediate future, it is necessary to formalize the duties, roles, and responsibilities of business accounting and of those who manage business accounting; define the types of business and the rights to self-mastery of business units; implement, in a consistent manner, the supervision system; implement equal relations between business accounting and the state economic organizations; and transform the state activities in managing the economy and in implementing the rights to self-mastery of the laboring people working in business accounting.

Philippines

Aquino Addresses Military Academy Graduation HK120342 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in English 0206 GMT 12 Mar 88

[Speech by President Corazon C. Aquino at the Philippine Military Academy commencement ceremonies in Fort del Pilar, Baguio City—live]

[Text] Superintendent Rogelio Dayan, Secretary Fidel Ramos, Speaker Ramon Mitra, General Renato de Villa, the [word indistinct] Class of 1988 and their beloved parents, distinguished members of Congress, fellow workers in government, honored guests, ladies and gentlemen:

First of all, my heartfelt congratulations to the Class of 1988. My message will be brief and clear. You have been graduated to be officers of the Armed Forces of the Philippines. That is what you must be, officers, which is to say leaders of men, in the most ancient and honorable calling of soldiering. Your profession is like no other. Its ethics are the most austere and demanding, its aims the most exalted. You are expected to do your duty even unto death, acting always with honor, facing danger always with courage. That is not asked of any other profession or occupation in our society. Your aims are twofold: No less than the security of every man, woman, and child who puts his and her person and human rights under the protection of Our Lord; and the destruction of all who challenge the authority of our government, the stability of our society, and the honor of our country. To achieve these aims, two things in turn are required of you: The supreme ability to lead your men and fight alongside them, and the willing sacrifice of your life in the pursuit of that aim. Nothing else is asked of you. Nothing more can be asked of any man.

Policy is the business of the civilian authority, the president, and the Congress. Fighting the enemies marked out by that policy is your business. So long as that distinction is kept in mind, there will be no misunderstanding. The civilian authority knows that the problems of rightwing terrorism and communist insurgency stem both from ambition and the socio-economic conditions in our country today. In so far as the problems are rooted in the ambitions of certain individuals or groups to dominate our society, the solution is simple to formulate: military action. I know that is easier said than done. But just the same, the only way to defeat ambition

is to crush it, as we did again and again with the criminal ambition of the Right, and as we continue to do with the totalitarian ambition of the Left.

Insofar as the problems arise or draw strength from socioeconomic conditions, that is the exclusive concern of the civilian department of government. Let us not confuse these roles because then we can not pin the proper blame for failure or render due praise for success. Let me stress again that your role is to fight and your duty to fight well. Your 4 years at this academy is supposed to have prepared you for this duty by giving you [passage indistinct due to interruption in recording].

We accept you into the officers' corps on the assumption that you have acquired that mastery and leadership, for on those two things alone can you be judged by the nation that supported your training for the past 4 years and by your commander in chief.

When you graduate, you will bear the rank of 2d lieutenant or [word indistinct]. You will be the lowest officer in rank but the highest in importance [applause], for it is you who will lead the squad and platoon and the small action that adds up to the real war.

The insurgency war will not be fought in the Cabinet, in the Congress, or in GHQ [General Headquarters], but in the field, and that is where it will be defeated militarily. The insurgency war cannot be fought by programs and speeches, nor by commissions and committees. It must be fought and it will be won only by you and the men you will lead. It is your numerous small victories in the field that will add up to a final victory in the war, even if our economic initiatives and social reforms should abolish its roots forever. That is where the military burden of counterinsurgency will lie—on your personal valor and group leadership and on the fighting quality of the fine teams that you will lead.

We have forgotten that soldiering is about fighting, first and last. We intend to correct that oversight. I direct the Secretary of Defense and the Chief of Staff to review the emphasis of the academy and refocus it on combat ability and small units' combat leadership. Staff work is all well and good, but by itself, all it can achieve is the efficient administration of impotence and defeat. There is no substitute for fighting. I don't want soldiers pushing papers. I want them pushing the enemy around. Henceforth, the first crack at military honors and promotions will go to officers and men with distinguished combat records based on the unassailable testimonies of their comrades or on the unimpeachable evidence of their wounds. Such decorations shall be worn on the left side over hearts that do not fade and faint at the sight of danger. The change must start here with this graduating class, whose idealism and valor cry out for testing in the fields. A noble example precedes you. Young Lieutenant Felix Brawner III showed the way. I am told that he repeatedly asked for dangerous assignments, believing rightly as a man trained to fight that he must be where

the fighting is. I, too, have felt a death in the family, so let General Brawner, a fighting general, take comfort in the thought that the son was true to the father and to the ideals of the officers corp.

Let me conclude with a few words of advice from the leader of the nation to leaders of men. You cannot order men to fight. You can only lead them into the fight. Impose no hardship on your men. Expose them to no danger that you will not share with them. Put the honor of the corps and allegiance to the Constitution above your deference to superiors or friendship to your peers. The dishonesty, disloyalty, and cowardice of any officer diminish you all. Do not allow your men to be misused by anyone—politicians or fellow officers. Soldiers will be put in your charge in order that you may fulfill together your common mission to fight and win the war of the Republic. There are those who say that a Filipino soldier cannot fight well. I know he can, provided he has the right leadership and sees in his officer the courage and daring that are equal to his own. Be worthy of your soldiers.

Thank you and good morning. [applause]

In observance of a time-honored tradition of the Philippine Military Academy, and on the occasion of the graduation of the Class of 1988, I, Corazon C. Aquino, president of the Republic of the Philippines and commander in chief of the Armed Forces of the Philippines, hereby pardon all outstanding punishments of the Cadets Corps as of this day. [applause]

Communist Party Reorganization Reported HK141010 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 12 Mar 88 p 1, 9

[By staff member Manny Mogato]

[Text] The Communist Party of the Philippines (CCP) has effected major changes in its structure and leadership, military intelligence authorities disclosed yesterday.

Among the changes was the entry of four new members to the central committee, the party's highest policymaking body.

The revamp was reportedly prompted by the recent arrest of several communist leaders and the supposedly widening rift between "militarists" and "conservatives" within the organization.

One indication, intelligence officers said, was the entry of more "militarists" from the Visayas and Mindanao into the party's central committee and its various commissions.

From 25, the central committee now has 27 members—15 regulars and 12 alternates.

The additions to the central committee were identified by the military as Sixto Carlos Jr. and Antonio Tujan, regular members, and George Madlos and Fides Lim, alternates.

Carlos, now based abroad, also takes over the chairmanship of the Overseas Work Commission in place of former priest Luis Jalandoni, who has reportedly renounced his Filipino citizenship.

Jalandoni, however, remains in the central committee as an alternate member.

It was not clear which of the new members replaced Juanito Rivera and Tomas Dominado in the central committee. Rivera was arrested last year and Dominado during a series of raids in Metro Manila in the first week of January this year.

Also reportedly stricken off the list of central committee members were Roberto Tacbad and Prudencio Calubid. The military says it does not know what happened to the two.

The military assessment of the CPP's revised structure was made reportedly after a closed-door meeting of its intelligence agencies late in January.

To streamline operations, the CPP also is said to have trimmed the number of national commissions from eight to six.

A National Organization Commission was created. The party's six territorial commissions were left intact.

Two commissions—propaganda and research—were merged, while the Moro Commission was integrated into the Ethnic and Minorities Commission.

The military says these are the heads of CPP's six national commissions: National United Front Commission, Satur Ocampo; National Organization Commission, Antonio Tujan; National Research and Propaganda Commission, Antonio Zumel; National Commission on Overseas Work, Sixto Carlos Jr.; National Commission on Ethnic Minorities, unidentified; and National Military Commission, Benito Tiamzon.

Heads of the six territorial commissions are: Salvador Bas, Kommid (Mindanao Commission); Arturo Tabara, Visayas Commission; Jose Luneta, Southern Luzon Commission; Francisco Pascual, Central Luzon Commission; Ignacio Capegsan, Northern Luzon Commission; and alias Carol, National Urban Commission.

The military said 15 members of the central committee were considered "conservatives" while eight were known as "militarists."

It also said the recent move of the rebels to reorganize their leadership structure in some guerrilla fronts could be part of an effort to consolidate their forces.

Military Sees Fall in CPP Support, Mass Base HK14127 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 14 Mar 88 p 8

[Text] The military has predicted that fighting will intensify and the number of casualties increase dramatically by 1992 as the communist rebels suffer increasing political isolation and depend almost totally on armed conflict.

A document shown to the CHRONICLE yesterday also predicted that the communist leadership will give more emphasis on the military option rather than political accommodation; thereby creating greater factionalism within the party.

The document was reportedly prepared by the military intelligence community to guide the Government in its anti-insurgency program.

Among the main issues raised by the military were:

- —There is an increasing internal party debate on the main strategy to be used in grabbing power. It is a conflict between the "militarists" who wanted more violent means in overthrowing the Government, and the "conservatives" who opted to build and develop a stronger united front via parliamentary and legal struggles. Militarists will take the upper hand.
- —The rebels' manpower and mass base are slowly and steadily dwindling along with funding coming from sympathetic groups abroad.
- —There are at least six major factors that go against the communists' plans of escalating the conflict and hastening their three-year program to seize power.

Among the factors are lack of qualified cadres for key positions, inadequate supply of firearms, ammunition and other logistical support; the formation of anticommunist groups in the countryside, apart from increasing awareness of the people on the communist threat; the Government's increasing concern for the soldiers; continuous demoralization among the ranks of the rebels along with the downward trend in rebel manpower and mass base, and the illegal status of the movement preventing members from coming out openly and moving freely to promote their cause.

There are also two major long-term elements working against the rebels plan, the document said.

One is the greater perception of political normalcy, and the slowly recovering economy, which brings greater opportunities for people in the countryside and depressed areas to participate in economic activities, the paper said.

Based on the military's study, the level of violence will jump to 5,625 incidents by 1992 from the present level of 3,750 incidents. The 1992 level, based on projected estimates, will exceed the 1985 level at 3,877, which was at the height of the rebels, operations during the past regime.

On the number of casualties, projected estimates by 1992 will reach a total of 4,855 from the present total of 2,468 at the end of last year.

However, the rebels manpower will be cut by almost 50 percent by 1992 at 12,710 from last year's 21,520 rebels, the document said.

Guerrilla fronts are also expected to go down at 37 from the present 66 as the rebels mass base declines from the present 3.1 million to about one million at end of Mrs Aquino's term in 1992, the military said.

The decrease in mass base will lessen the insurgents' fronts and guerrillas because a larger army cannot be supported by a smaller population base, the military said.

"If this trend persists, this will result in the depletion of guerrilla fronts and possibly the eventual collapse of the CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines] organization in the affected areas," the document said.

A strategic forecast by the military also noted that the "CCP will increasingly ally itself with the Soviet Union as a matter of survival, provoking greater conflict within the party leadership."

Support from Soviet Union will be made through North Korea and Vietnam, the military predicted.

Gen de Villa Comments

HK130358 Hong Kong AFP in English 0342 GMT 13 Mar 88

[Text] Manila, March 13 (AFP)—A secret Philippines intelligence report has predicted that communist rebels will lose half their armed strength and two thirds of their current mass support by 1992, Manila newspapers said Sunday.

A growing perception of economic recovery, political stability and alienation of the insurgent "mass base" would reduce the New People's Army (NPA) membership to 12,000 by the end of President Corazon Aquino's term, newspapers cited the report as saying.

The report, said to have been prepared in December to guide the government's counter-insurgency program, also projected that the NPA's unarmed supporters would decline from the present 3.1 million out of the Philippines' 58 million population to around one million, the dailies said.

Military spokesmen here would not comment on the report, which appeared to contradict the Armed Forces' analysis of the 19-year-old rebellion.

Armed Forces chief General Renato de Villa told a business group on March 1 that despite military gains and rebel surrenders, the insurgency had "grown to an alarming proportions" and the NPA now had 25,000 fighters in 64 of the country's 73 provinces.

He said captured rebel documents showed the NPA were aiming for a "strategic offensive" in the early 1990's by which time they would have the capability to attack major military camps.

The Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) "might be very optimistic, but the sad truth is that if the present trends continue and no effective government countermeasures are effected on time, the CPP's forecasts could become a reality," the general said.

Army Says 47 Guerrillas Die in Attacks HK141111 Hong Kong AFP in English 1051 GMT 14 Mar 88

[Text] Dipolog, Philippines [dateline as received]—Security forces have killed 47 communist guerrillas in aerial bombings and armoured ground assaults on large rebel formations in the southern Philippines over the weekend, military officials said Monday.

The military declined to state its' losses and the rebel death toll could not be verified but eyewitnesses confirmed that propeller-driven bombers and helicopter gunships had attacked suspected guerrilla positions.

Army brigade chief Colonel Cesar Fortuno said 12 New People's Army (NPA) men were slain and an unknown number wounded by machine-gun and rocket fire Thursday and Friday off Concepcion in Misamis Occidental province.

Ground troops backed by light tanks engaged retreating rebels in sporadic skirmishes that killed 20 more insurgents, but top NPA leaders attending the meeting escaped to safety, the colonel added.

The operation, involving some 2,500 troops against an estimated 500-strong NPA militia guarding a communist plenum, was the biggest army offensive this year on Mindanao Island, officials and residents said.

Meanwhile, 12 guerrillas were slain in a weekend air attack on an NPA training camp in North Cotabato province, regional security chief Brigadier General Jesus Hermosa said in a radio broadcast monitored here.

Government troops Saturday hacked three guerrillas to death and recovered their rifles in Bukidnon province, military spokesmen said.

Military officials said they suffered "minor casualties" in the Concepcion incident but declined to give exact figures.

Marcelo Lundina, a farmer who lives near the bombing site in Concepcion, said he saw gunships strafe their targets with machine-guns in six passes.

Returning air force pilots and a church-run local radio station also confirmed the aerial attacks.

Military officials said P-28 propeller planes scored direct hits on rebel positions, and ground fire from the rebels hit an antenna of one of the helicopters but there was no major damage.

Col Fortuno said enemy casualty figures were "based on progress reports" from the field. Forward units reported freshly-dug pits which yielded dead NPA bodies, he said.

The state-run PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY Monday said a woman NPA commander and five aides were killed last week in North Cotabato province but this could not be confirmed. It would bring NPA losses in Mindanao over the past week to 53.

Ambassador to U.S. on Bases, Nuclear Arms HK130454 Hong Kong AFP in English 0535 GMT 13 Mar 38

[Text] Manila, March 13 (AFP)—The Philippines cannot afford to strain ties with Washington by demanding the removal of nuclear weapons from U.S. bases in the country, Manila's ambassador to Washington has warned.

"My own belief is that at this moment it would be inconsistent with national interests for us to drive our relations with the United States to a breaking point," Emmanuel Pelaez said in an interview published Sunday in the MANILA CHRONICLE newspaper.

The two governments start March 23 a review on an agreement on two large U.S. bases in the Philippines, Subic Naval Base and Clark Air Base.

Mr. Pelaez said the Senate was intent on implementing a constitutional provision that "the Philippines, consistent with the national interest, adopts and pursues a policy of freedom from nuclear weapons in its territory."

Washington policy is to neither confirm nor deny the presence of nuclear weapons at the bases and the envoy warned that a "collision course" on this matter would lead to a situation "like that in New Zealand where we would end all our alliances with the United States."

Washington suspended New Zealand from the ANZUS defence alliance grouping the two countries with Australia in 1986 after Wellington banned U.S. warships from visiting the country because of Washington's no confirm, no deny policy on nuclear arms on its ships.

Manila receives an average of 180 million dollars yearly in U.S. economic and military aid as compensation for the bases' use. Mr. Pelaez said there was "an assurance in the United States that they will increase the level of compensation" for the bases.

He said Manila received 358 million dollars in the current fiscal year, although not all this money was in compensation for the bases.

Mr. Pelaez said that ending the U.S. military presence in the country on account of the constitutional provision on nuclear arms would lead to foreign investment drying up because the West would perceive that "we are moving towards the communist orbit."

"But I am certain that there is no storage of nuclear weapons in Philippine soil, or even in Philippine seas. If at all, it would be nuclear weapons in submarines or in naval vessels," he added.

He said he believed the Philippine Justice Department was of the opinion that the constitutional ban on nuclear weapons was not absolute.

"Why press today a point that is not needed to relieve poverty and to find more food and more employment," Mr. Pelaez added.

President Corazon Aquino has pledged to respect the agreement which expires in 1991 but says she will keep her options open after that.

The envoy said he favored a "bilateral withdrawal" of U.S. and Soviet military forces in Asia, but "at this moment it is not yet right" due to Vietnam's military presence in Cambodia and Soviet occupation of Afghanistan.

He suggested that Manila adopt the case of U.S. bases on Spanish soil, in which "Spain is satisfied with the assurance of the American state that there should be no storage of nuclear weapons in Spanish territory." **Bases Review Expected To Begin 23 March** *HK141309 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE in English 14 Mar 88 pp 1, 6*

[By staff writer Philip M. Lustre, Jr]

[Text] The Philippines will no longer seek a postponement of the review of the RP [Republic of the Philippines]-U.S. Military Bases Agreement because it is well prepared for the talks, Sen Leticia Ramos-Shahani said yesterday.

Shahani said the Philippine panel, headed by Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus, is prepared to meet with the U.S. panel, led by Ambassador Nicholas Platt.

The review is to start March 23 and is expected to go beyond July this year.

The Philippines had wanted a postponement of the review, pending enactment of three bills, implementing the constitutional provision banning nuclear weapons in the country.

Shahani, a panel member in her capacity as chairman of the Senate committee on foreign relations, said the Senate will discuss the three bills even if the review is ongoing.

The three bills, filed by Senators Wigberto Tanada and Aquilino Pimentel Jr., are seeking a nuclear-free policy for the Philippines, along with the formation of a nuclear weapons monitoring agency. The bills declare as a "hostile act" any move by foreign powers to store or transit nuclear weapons to the country.

It is believed that discussions on the three bills would provide sufficient leverage for the Philippines.

It has been argued that the storage of nuclear weapons is the main raison d'etre for the maintenance of the two U.S. military facilities in the country.

Shahani refused to comment on the possible outcome of the review. But she stressed that the entire panel has prepared extensively for it.

Extradition Clause Sought
HK141139 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in
English
14 Mar 88 pp 1, 5

[By staff member Bert Castro]

[Text] The Government will seek the inclusion of an extradition provision in the Philippine-American bases agreement when it comes up for review next month, Justice Secretary Sedfrey Ordonez has told government and private lawyers.

Such a provision, Ordonez said, would ensure that U.S. servicemen convicted by a Philippine court are brought back to pay their fines or serve their sentence.

Ordonez is at present consulting fiscals and members of the Integrated Bar in Angeles City, Olongapo City, Baguio City, Bulacan, Tarlac, Pangasinan and Nueva Ecija to get suggestions on how to improve the terms of the bases pact from 1988 to 1991, the last three years in the lifespan of the present agreement.

Philippine courts are supposed to have exclusive jurisdiction over certain offenses committed by U.S. servicemen stationed here.

Lawyers have complained, however, that their Filipino clients could not get redress because their American offenders had been allowed to leave the country while the cases against them were still pending in court.

At the same time, Ordonez disclosed that "it is the position of the Government to allow it (the RP [Republic of the Philippines]-US bases agreement) to expire."

"What will happen next will be a political decision," he told the lawyers at a conference on criminal jurisdiction over U.S. bases.

The conference was held in Angeles City, which is adjacent to Clark Air Base, the biggest American military facility in the Philippines.

Ordonez told the gathering that the Philippines "is in a very strong moral position to bargain with the Americans" for their fair concessions in the forthcoming review of the bases agreement.

He said the Philippine panel had studied similar bases agreements concluded by the United States with Portugal, Spain, Turkey, Australia, Singapore, and other countries.

Ordonez explained that provisions in those treaties highly favorable to the host countries but are not found in the Philippine-U.S. agreement would be discussed with the American panel.

Among the proposals given by the fiscals and lawyers in Angeles City and Olongapo City to prevent US servicemen from circumventing Philippine criminal jurisdiction were:

- —The "legal hold," a promise from the base authorities to present an accused servicemen if required by the court, should not be lifted unless all the avenues for redress by the offended party have been fully exhausted.
- —The "duty certificate," a certification that a U.S. serviceman is on duty outside the base, should be submitted to local authorities to prevent its issuance after

the serviceman has committed an offense—a move that, lawyers say, often frustrates Philippine courts from exercising jurisdiction over a case.

- —Off-base U.S. military patrols should be stopped outright because these are an affront to Philippine sovereignty.
- —Accused American servicemen should be compelled to post bail besides being placed under legal hold.

Most of the strongest proposals to ensure effective enforcement of Philippine jurisdiction over crime cases against U.S. servicemen came from lawyer Fidela Vargas, a woman lawyer from Olongapo.

Manglapus Expects U.S. Pressure on Bases HK111245 Quezon City MALAYA in English 11 Mar 88 pp 1, 6

[By Ben Evardone]

[Text] Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul S. Manglapus told a House committee yesterday he expects the U.S. Government to intensify pressures on the Aquino government to extend the RP [Republic of the Philippines]-U.S. Military Bases Agreement after its expiration in 1991.

Manglapus also told the House committee on foreign affairs President Aquino has revealed that the U.S. Government is employing "arm-twisting" tactics to pressure her into revealing her options on the bases issue, a committee member, who sought anonymity, said. He did not elaborate.

Also at the House, 15 congressmen belonging to various parties asked Manglapus to broaden the representation of the preparatory committee of the government on the bases agreement by including representatives of people's organizations in the panel.

At Malacanang, President Aquino told her first press conference in six months she favors a ban on nuclear weapons in the country, but prefers to wait for the agreement that will be forged after the negotiations on the military bases agreement.

"We will follow what is mandated in the Constitution," she said.

Manglapus told newmen after the four-hour closed-door committee metting the U.S. has stepped up its campaign for the retention of the U.S. bases in the country "because they have decided to stay."

He said the U.S. Government recently released an "elaborately prepared material" explaining why the Philippines should retain the bases.

He said the Americans' sophisticated propaganda campaign to convince Filipinos of the need to maintain the bases worries him. He said the country lacks the resources to carry out a similar publicity blitz.

Rep. Lorna Verano-Yap (LP Pasay City), committee vice-chairman, agreed with Manglapus that the U.S. would intensify its campaign to have the U.S. bases accord extended.

But she said, "We should not allow ourselves to be pressured by the U.S. government."

Yap also said members of the ruling coalition in the House have reached a consensus to strictly enforce the provision of the Constitution prohibiting nuclear weapons in the country.

Yap, a member of the government panel which will review the bases agreement, said she would insist during the review the strict enforcement of the nuclear weapons-free provision.

Section 8 of Article 2 of the Constitution says that "the Philippines, consistent with the national interest, adopts and pursues a policy of freedom from nuclear weapons in its territory."

Manglapus told the committee the Philipine panel would seek improvements in the terms of the bases accord during the review which will start late this month.

He said the Philippine panel will press for an improvement in the conditions of Filipino base workers and the enforcement of Philippine law on U.S. military personnel inside the bases.

In a resolution, the 15 congressmen stressed the need to include representatives of people's organizations in the review panel "in order to arrive at a position which best reflects the interest of the Filipino people on the bases question."

The congressmen invoked Section 16 of Article 13 of the Constitution, which guarantees the right of the people and their organizations to "effective reasonable participation at all levels of social, political and economic decision-making" of the government.

They also cited the Charter which provides that "the state shall, by law, facilitate the establishment of adequate consultation mechanism."

The congressmen asked Manglapus to give the Campaign for a Sovereign Philippines, a multi-sectoral peace and disarmament alliance, and the Filipino Employees' Association in the U.S. Military Bases priority in the selection of people's organizations which will be represented in the panel.

The involvement of people's organizations in governmental processes on vital questions affecting the whole nation in the past has proved to be of tremendous help to the government, and has contributed enormously to fostering goodwill and cooperation between the government and the people," the congressmen said.

They mentioned the participation of civic and religious personalities in the national and regional ceasefire committee during the peace talks between the government and the National Democratic Front in 1986.

They also urged the preparatory committee to hold a series of public hearings on the bases accord.

"The public hearings will ensure that all points of view on the issue are considered in the formulation of the negotiating position of the Aquino government," they said.

The sponsors of the resolution are Reps. Oscar Rodriguez (PDP-Laban, [Pilipino Democratic Party-Lakas ng Bayan-Nation's Strength], Pampanga), Anna Dominique Coseteng (Kaiba [Kababaihan Para sa Inang Bayan-Womanhood for Motherland], Quezon City), Venancio Garduce (PnB [Partido ng Bayan-People's Party], Samar), Florencio Abad (LP, Batanes), Gregorio Andolana (PnB, North Cotabato), Bonifacio Gillego (NUCD [National Union of Christian Democrats], Sorsogon), Milagros Laurel-Trinidad (Unido [United Nationalist Democratic Organization], Batangas), Teresa Aquino-Oreta (Unido, Malabon), Oscar Santos (PDP-Laban, Quezon) Juanito Camasura Jr., (PDP-Laban, Davao del Sur), Antonio Aquino (PDP-Laban, Quezon City), David Ponce de Leon (PDP-Laban, Palawan), Cirilo Roy Montejo (LP, Leyte), Jose T. Ramirez (LP, Eastern Samar) and Marciano Pineda (Unido, Pampanga).

The President said the government would look into the terms and conditions to be agreed upon by the Philippines and the United States before the government makes a decision on the issue of nuclear weapons.

Mrs Aquino said the question of national interest which might justify the storage of the American nuclear weapons in the Philippines in the future would have to be decided by the technical panel now undertaking the review.

Mrs Aquino said she was in close contact with Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul S. Manglapus who is leading the preliminary studies of the preparatory committee before the formal review starts March 23.

Senator Urges Resistance

HK120235 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 11 Mar 88

[Text] Senator Wigberto Tanada called on the highest officials of the land and the masses to rally behind President Aquino in resisting alleged American pressures on the bases issue. Tanada issued the call in response to a disclosure by Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus that the U.S. government would intensify its efforts to pressure the president to retain the bases.

[Begin Tanada recording] I am calling on all the government officials and leaders and the people to lend support to our president so that she will not buckle down to U.S. pressure and that she will resolve this matter in our national interest. [end recording]

Thailand

Sitthi Confers With Military Chiefs on Laos BK120059 Bangkok THE NATION in English 12 Mar 88 p 1

[Text] Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila yesterday had a meeting with commanders of the three armed forces and some other senior officials.

They are understood to have discussed the Thai-Laotian border conflict but Sitthi declined to discuss the matter with reporters yesterday.

"I cannot say anything about it," he said.

Meeting with Sitthi were Army Commander in Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut, Air Force Commander in Chief ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Woranat Aphichari, Navy Commander in Chief Adm Praphat Kritsanachan and Prasong Sunsiri, the secretary general to the prime minister.

In answer to a question, Sitthi said he had no plan to visit Laos in the near future.

Sitthi was originally scheduled to visit Vientiane after the two-day Thai-Laotian talks at the Foreign Ministry last week. But the visit was postponed indefinitely after the meeting failed to make progress.

Ministry Secretary Invited to Vientiane Talks BK130110 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 13 Mar 88

[Text] Director General of the Information Department Sarot Chawanawirat reported last night that on 11 March the Foreign Ministry received a cable from the Lao Government delegation leader inviting Foreign Ministry Permanent Secretary M.R. Kasemsamoson Kasemsi to Vientiane on 17 March for talks on the Thai-Lao border issue.

The Foreign Ministry permanent secretary has been informed of the invitation. The leader of the Thai Government delegation is expected to leave soon for Vientiane in accordance with the invitation of the Lao Government delegation leader.

13 Laotians, 2 Thais Held in Illegal Crossing BK120125 Bangkok THE NATION in English 12 mar 88 p 2

[Text] Nong Khai—Thirteen illegal Laotian immigrants and two Thais who conspired to help them cross the border were arrested by police and local administration officials yesterday in Phon Phisai District of this northeastern province.

Officials found the immigrants, all members of one family, on a truck driven by Wichai Nawi, 45, a resident of nearby Nakhon Phanom's Tha Uthen District, police said.

Sitthi Sikaeo, 65, the other Thai who accompanied the Laotians on the truck, had paid the driver 15,000 baht to take them to Nong Khai's Si Chiang Mai District, police said.

Two of the Laotians were identified as Heuang Tounko, 50, and his wife Hikhoum Tounko, 43. Police said the couple led their 11 children across the border from Laos' Khammouan.

The immigrants were picked up from the Lao side by an unidentified Thai villager from Chaiburi village in Nong Khai on Thursday before being handed over to Sitthi, police said.

Police detained the suspects at Phon Phisai police station for interrogation.

Cattle Fence Causing Newest Lao Border Tension BK130226 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 13 Mar 88 p 1

[Text] The border fence that nearly sparked another conflict at the Thai-Lao border in Ubon Ratchathani's Phibun Mangsahan District early this week was erected to prevent cattle from straying into Laotian territory, Second Army Region Commander Lt-Gen Itsaraphong Nunphakdi said.

The Second Army chief said the fence was set up about a month ago with consent of headmen of Laotian villages across the border.

The fence was intended to stop Thai cattle straying into Laos and cause misunderstanding that could spawn another major dispute, he said.

Ubon Ratchathani MP Itsara Sonchai of the Ratsadon Party said he was told by villagers that Laotian troops had asked Thai villagers to dismantle the four-kilometre fence because some sections of it were in Lao territory.

According to the villagers, the wooden fence streteched from Chong Mek to Ban Thung Nong Bua and Ban Hin Sung in Phibun Mangsahan.

Kham Chataphan, 41, a defence volunteer from Ban Thung Nong Bua, said yesterday that 15 defence volunteers had been arrested by Laotian troops on March 7 while looking for wood to build the fence.

He said about 12 armed Laotian soldiers were involved in the arrest. They claimed that the Thais had intruded into Laos.

He said his group was questioned by the troops on the purpose of erecting the fence.

The Laotian soldiers later threatened to prevent local villagers from growing rice if they refused to dismantle the fence.

Sgt Kitti Thima, an army ranger, said Laotian soldiers had been crossing over into Thai villages nearly every day.

The Lao intruders usually said they were following stray cattle into Thai territory when they met Thai rangers sent into the area to protect the villages.

But whenever the Laotians met the villagers they issued threats and warned them to dismantle the fence, he said.

Ban Hin Sung Village headman Si Wangsarun said people in his village never had any problems with Laotian troops before the fence was erected.

He said major problems at the border could be averted if the fence was dismantled.

Army Offers Training to Lao Farmers BK120129 Bangkok THE NATION in English 12 Mar 88 p 2

[Text] The Thai army, in another move to strengthen Thai-Lao relations, has offered to organize a vocational trip to Thailand for Laotian farmers.

The offer was made during a meeting in Laos' Meuang Phae district opposite Loei Province between members of a joint military commission inspecting the troop withdrawal from the disputed area between Phitsanulok and Laos' Sayaboury Province.

Col Somboun Sisavat, head of the Lao side in the commission, welcomed the proposal, raised by his Thai counterpart Col Thawisak Khetsali, but suggested that the offer be forwarded to the Laotian Embassy in Bangkok

Somboun, however, said he will inform his superiors of the proposal. Thawisak said Army Commander in Chief Chawalit Yongchaiyut proposed that a group of Laotian farmers should be taken to Thailand to inspect agricultural development and receive technological training here. The army will sponsor the trip, Thawisak said.

Members of the commission yesterday flew in helicopters over the disputed area to ensure the troop pullout agreement is strictly observed by both sides.

The officials found three newly-built huts in the demilitarized zone on the Lao side. A ground inspection of the huts will be carried out today.

Officials Urge Cooperation in Lao Policy BK130150 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 13 Mar 88 p 1

[By Yuwadi Thanyasiri]

[Text] Government policy towards Laos is to undergo a significant shift that will focus more on boosting economic and political cooperation, sources said yesterday.

Senior officials at a Foreign Ministry meeting on Friday also agreed that Thailand needed to change its attitude and regard Laos as an equal.

Present at the meeting were Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila, National Security Council chief Suwit Sutthanukun, PM's [prime minister's] secretary general Prasong Sunsiri, Army Commander Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut, Air Force Commander ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Woranat Aphichari, Navy Commander Adm [Admiral] Praphat Kritsanachan, and Foreign Ministry-Army coordinator Lt-Gen Charan Kunlawanit.

Also present at the talks called by ACM Sitthi and Lt-Gen Charan were Foreign Ministry permanent secretary M.R. Kasemsamoson Kasemsi, the chief negotiator with Laos, and Political Affairs director Thep Thewakun.

The sources said the session, intended to discuss policy towards Laos, saw a frank exchange of views on the approach and guidelines Bangkok should adopt in its relations with Vientiane.

After considerable discussion, they said, it was agreed the "best position" Thailand should adopt was one of boosting economic and political cooperation rather than a confrontational, military stance.

More economic cooperation means Thailand would allow increased and better access, but the sources said the officials did not discuss whether this meant opening more border trade points.

When Gen Chawalit visited Vientiane last month, the Laotians asked whether it would be possible for Thailand to send technical teams and experts in agriculture to Laos. The representatives felt the request could boost ties, particularly with Laotian teams being allowed to study Thai technical methods here.

Another way of forging closer ties would be a more frequent exchange of delegations and visits at all levels, national and provincial.

Considerable time was spent discussing the Thai attitude of viewing its relations with Laos as one of Ban Phi Muang Nong. [fraternal countries; however, the relationship being expressed is one of a big brother to a little brother]

While the phrase is taken to express the similar customs and language of the two countries. Diplomats have said it often irks Laotians who feel it insinuates that Laos is a smaller and weaker nation that needs to rely on Thailand.

It was agreed that Thailand should abandon this attitude and treat Laos as a neighbour of equal status.

As a result of press and public criticism against the Foreign Ministry, the officials agreed attempts should be made to make the public understand the role each government agency plays in the present Thai-lao issue and in foreign policy, the sources said.

Each agency should act within its own sphere of responsibility so the phic would not be confused, the officials decided.

The Thai-Lao Joint Cooperation Committee, set up in accordance with the Joint thai-Lao communique of 1979, was also discussed.

The meeting agreed that Interior Minister Prachaup Suntharangkun would head the Thai side of the committee and that other top Interior officials, particularly permanent secretary Phisan Munlasatsathon and deputy permanent secretary Somphon Klinphongsa, would play crucial roles.

In this way, it was hoped the approach would result in a favourable response from Laos and lead to better ties.

Moving on the the Ban Romklao conflict, the officials agreed that problems remained, but Thailand would persevere to find solutions.

Laos has refused to accept a map that Thailand considers relevant to the Franco-Siamese Treaty of 1907 while Laos has insisted that only certain sections of the treaty are relevant to the demarcation issue.

Papers Discuss Laos Border Negotiations

Weekly Welcomes Latest Talks BK30330 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 13 Mar 88 p 10

[From the "Inprint" column: "Talks Better Than Bullets"]

[Text] The latest round of Thai-Lao talks were welcomed as a step forward but SIAM RAT observes that the success of the exercise would depend on Vientiane's real intentions.

The talks marked a beginning to solution of the problem at Ban Romklao, the weekly says. "At least, agreement was reached on extending the ceasefire and negotiations to solve political problems are to continue," it adds.

The setting up of a joint border committee—as proposed by Thailand—would provide an important mechanism for solving the dispute on territorial demarcation and enable technical officials to produce proof, it continues.

But everything "depends on how Laos really intends to solve a dispute with a neighbour," it concludes.

Laos did not reject the Thai proposal for the setting up of a joint committee but delegates maintained that they had only been empowered to discuss the RomKlao question. Here, Laos considers the Heung Paman River as the borderline while Thailand holds the Heung Nga to be the border.

According to Khao Phiset, Supreme Command Chief-of-Staff Gen Sunthon Khongsomphong has been selected to head border demarcation work once a diplomatic agreement has been reached.

The weekly expresses fears that the negotiations may drag on but, it points out, this is infinitely better than spending bullets on the battle field.

Daily Advises Foreign Ministry BK130825 Bangkok NAEO NA in Thai 13 Mar 88 p 5

[Editorial: "An Aide-Memoire"]

[Text] Laos has resumed malicious slander against Thailand in the international arena. A Lao minister in France charged that Thailand was not sincere in resolving the Thai-Lao border dispute, as was evident in the troop withdrawal from Ban Romklao. He said two-thirds of the Thai soldiers were pulled back while the withdrawal of Lao soldiers was total.

Although the Thai people know that such an allegation is false, the rest of the world is not as well informed and might thus feel that Thailand is the villain and Laos the righteous party. The Thai Foreign Ministry should tackle this matter as soon as possible by correcting Thailand's image in the world.

We wish to propose the following as an aide-memoire to the Foreign Ministry:

- 1. Regarding the Thai-Lao border disputes, the military often took the initiative while the Foreign Ministry lagged behind. The military launched armed operations in disputes over the three villages in Uttaradit Province, Chong Bok, and Ban Romklao without waiting for diplomatic efforts to yield results. The Foreign Ministry should try to solve this situation.
- 2. The battle at Ban Romklao did not occur because Laos wanted to fight Thailand. It occurred because of the complexities of benefit-sharing that led to a conflict of interests between Thai and Lao officials. If the Foreign Ministry reviews the statements in early 1987 it will find that there was mention of Lao soldiers' setting fire to tractors belonging to the private firm operating the logging concession in the area. Therefore, the Foreign Ministry must first settle the problems created by the local agencies, before attempting to solve the dispute with Laos.
- 3. The Foreign Ministry must always be aware that, like the government and state mechanism, the Thai people also have a responsibility toward their country. They also have the right to information and to know what will become policy. They should not be handed a fait accompli, which only breeds suspicion and uneasy feelings.

SRV 'To Consider' Halting Refugee Flow BK120203 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in Engligh 12 Mar 88 p 1

[By Temsak Trisophon and Nattaya Chetchotirot]

[Text] Vietnamese first vice minister for foreign affairs, Dinh Nho Lien, has agreed to consider stopping the flow of Vietnamese refugees to Thailand, Interior deputy permanent secretary Somphon Klinphongsa was told yesterday.

The regional chief for the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees [UNHCR], Homann Herimberg, who has just returned from talks with the Vietnamese minister, met Mr Somphon at the Interior Ministry for about half an hour yesterday.

Mr Herimber said he had told Mr Lien that a large number of Vietnamese refugees fled to Thailand via Kampuchea last year.

He said Mr Lien agreed to stop the influx.

A senior Thai Foreign Ministry source, however, said it was not the first time Vietnam had made such a pledge.

Similar promises in the past have never been kept, he said.

Vietnam also blamed the United states for shortcomings in the Orderly Departure Programme (ODP), but US officials have argued that Vietnam refuses to let its people out.

Mr Somphon said he requested Mr Herimberg to convey a message to Vietnamese officials about repatriating illegal Vietnamese refugees as soon as they land in Thailand.

He told the UNHCR official that Thailand would like to classify Vietnamese refugees into three categories; — Former South Vietnamese military personnel and politicians of the non-communist regime;

-Families of the first group; and

-Those fleeing Vietnam for economic reasons.

Mr Somphon said he wanted the first two categories, who are regarded as refugees, to wait in Vietnam to be resettled in third countries under the ODP programme.

He asked Mr Herimberg to tell Vietnamese authorities to stop their people from leaving the country, "or else Thailand may have to send their bodies back to Vietnam".

Mr Herimberg said Vietnamese authorities claimed the Voice of America (VOA) and the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) broadcast information to persuade the Vietnamese to leave.

He also informed Mr Somporn that some 20,000 Vietnamese refugees had left Vietnam under the ODP programme.

Mr Somphon told the UNHCR official that he wanted to ask Vietnamese refugees to return to their country voluntarily.

He said he also wanted to know whether Vietnamese authorities would take the refugees back.

Mr Herimberg agreed to discuss the matter with Vietnam.

Officials Say Refugee Smuggler SRV Agent BK120308 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 13 mar 88 p 3

[Text] A man arrested in Trat this year on charges of smuggling in boat people from Kampuchea has confessed to being a Vietnamese agent attached to the security centre in Ho Chi Minh City, police said yesterday. Sgt Nguyen Thi told police a Muang District tambon headman helped him secure house registration documents which enabled him to obtain a Thai identity card, they said.

Thi, who was known as Bun Kitti, was arrested by a special task force under Zone 2 deputy commander Pol Col Seri Temiyawet on charges of illegal entry and possessing and using forged documents.

Police said Thi, 37, told interrogators he worked in an army unit attached to the Ho Chi Minh City Security Centre responsible for interrogating prisoners of war.

He had been sent from Vietnam to Kompong Som with his second wife, Tran Cheon Thi Yen, where he and his wife opened a food shop.

Thi's first wife, Anh Yen, left for the United States and acted as his liaison in contacting Vietnamese refugees there who wanted to search for relatives still in Vietnam.

Details of the Vietnamese wanted by their relatives in the United States would then be sent to Thi in Trat by Yen.

Sources said Thi rented post box 16 in Trat by using his Thai name to receive mail from his second wife.

After receiving letters, he would travel by sea to Kompong Som via Koh Kong, from where racketeers would go to Vietnam to look for people on the list sent from the United States.

When enough people, usually 15-20, had been located and gathered, they would be sent to Kompong Som where they would get temporary shelter before being smuggled by sea to Trat. Certain local police, officials and merchants shared the spoils of the smuggling racket, which was financed by the boat people's relatives or the boat people themselves.

The sources said racketeers had found a new route for bringing banned strategic goods into Kampuchea following the crackdown in Trat.

Smugglers were now using fishing piers in Samut Sakhon and Samut Songkhram to load goods aboard Kampuchea-bound trawlers owned by businessmen involved in the rackets.

Outgoing Envoy to U.S. on Refugees, Cambodia BK130358 Bangkok THE NATION in English 13 Mar 88 pp 1, 2

[Excerpts] Washington—The outgoing Thai ambassador to the United States complained on Friday about what he said was U.S. reluctance to champion the cause of driving Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea.

"I think the United States should play an active role to ensure freedom and independence of Kampuchea, as she's doing in Afghanistan's case," the envoy, Asa Sarasin, said in a meeting with reporters.

But he said he and his government had had a "difficult time to have the American leaders say something about Kampuchea—to utter Kampuchea—it seems we have to work very hard on it."

Asa said Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon asked President Reagan by telephone to discuss Kampuchea with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev during the U.S.-Soviet summit in Washington last December. [passage omitted]

As a attributed U.S. reluctance to focus on Kampuchea to the "Vietnam syndrome," a fear of being drawn into a quagmire such as one that led to the communist victories in Indochina in 1975.

The United States is limiting its concerns to refugees and the fate of the approximately 2,400 U.S. servicemen still listed as missing in action in Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea, he said.

"They're no longer interested in the security of Southeast Asia, as they have done in the past," said Asa, who has resigned from the diplomatic service to take a job with Phadaeng Industries, a Thai-Belgian zinc production venture in Thailand.

He said Thailand and its five partners in the noncommunist Association of Southeast Asian Nations wanted the United States to delay normalizing relations with Vietnam until the Kampuchea issue was resolved.

"That's all we ask," he said. In the meantime, the Soviet Union has been funding the presence of more than 130,000 Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea with \$3 billion in annual aid, half of it military assistance, Asa said.

Thailand and the other ASEAN states—Malaysia, Indonesia, Singaproe, Brunei, and the Philippines—have led the diplomatic and political opposition to Vietnam's December 1978 military intervention in Kampuchea, a one-time neutral buffer state between Thailand and Vietnam.

The envoy also urged the United States not to cut quotas for Indochinese refugees to make room for Armenians fleeing the Soviet Union.

If more Armenians are permitted into the United States the quotas for Eastern Europe should be raised and the quotas for Indochina should be left alone, he said.

The U.S. budget currently permits the annual entry of 68,500 refugees from around the world, including 23,000 from Indochina. Thailand, where 400,000 Indochinese refugees and displaced persons reside, mostly in camps, is pressing continuously for higher quotas.

Burmese Rebels Threaten First Legal Log Deal BK130358 Bangkok THE NATION in English 13 Mar 88 pp 1, 2

[Excerpt] Burma's ethnic rebels yesterday threatened to attack Thai convoys of logging trucks if they trespass their territory. And such incidents might trigger conflicts between Thai forces and some minority groups, said the Wa National Organization [WNO].

WNO secretary Khun Aik said in Kanchanaburi yesterday that his forces were never contacted by Thai authorities or merchants about the official timber trade on the Thai-Burmese border.

The Wa group was in the western Thai province to join other ethnic forces fighting for independence from the Rangoon government in the celebration of the Mon tribe's national day.

Thai and Burmese authorities had earlier made arrangements for the delivery of teak timber whose quantity is around 8,822 tons or 30,000 logs from Burma in what will be the first legal border transaction.

The timber convoys will be under protection of Burmese troops until they reach the Thai border. However, along the way, they have to go through areas controlled by Shan rebel forces under drug kingpin Khun Sa and Wa rebels.

The first lot of high-priced teak will be bought by Thai traders from Timber Corp, a Burmese state-owned unit, through a tender organized by Burmese authorities.

In the past, large quantities of Burmese timber have been smuggled into Thailand by traders who maintain close relations with ethnic rebel groups in Burma operating along the border.

Thai Customs Department Director General Wirot Laohaphan and military personnel from Task Force Unit 327 earlier visited Ban Arunothai of Tambon Pongtam, Chiang Dao district of Chiang Mai where the Burmese timber will enter Thailand.

Despite the joint planning by the Thai and Burmese authorities, there is still some concern that the transaction could be disrupted by attacks from Burmese ethnic rebels.

A Thai official said that the trade is also a sensitive issue for the Wa forces particularly after they learned that Thai traders had already offered six percent of the total transaction value to Khun Sa's forces for the convoys to safely pass his area.

However, Khun Sa's forces are demanding as much as 20 percent and it was not immediately known whether this was accepted by the Thai merchants. Khun Aik, the Wa leader, said if his forces had been approached sooner, the

issue would still need approval from their high command or the Wa committee. [sentence as published] He declined to give the percentage of cut in the deal for the Wa forces. [passage omitted]

Danish Prime Minister Begins Visit, Meets Prem BK140829 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 14 Mar 88

[Text] A welcoming ceremony was held at Government House at 0920 today in honor of Danish Prime Minister Poul Schluter who is visiting Thailand from 14 to 17 March at the invitation of Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon. The visit will enable the two leaders to exchange views and promote friendly ties between the two countries.

The Danish prime minister, accompanied by Gen Prem, first reviewed the guards of honor. Then the two leaders held consultations at Government House. The meeting was attended by high-ranking officials of both countries.

Michai Wirawaithaya, spokesman of the Prime Minister's Office, and Sarot Chawanawirat, director general of the Foreign Ministry Information Department, held a joint news conference to report on the meeting. According to them, the Danish prime minister was impressed by Thailand's achievements in agricultural development.

About 40 Danish businessmen are accompanying the Danish prime minister during this visit. They will meet with Thai businessmen to discuss investment opportunities in Thailand.

ISOC Fire Destroys Computer, 'Vital Records' BK120201 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 12 Mar 88 pp 1, 3

[Excerpt] Fire destroyed the Internal Security Operations Command's [ISOC] six-million baht computer system which stored vital records and intelligence data yesterday.

Military and police officials ruled out sabotage as the cause of the early morning blaze at the ISOC building at the Army Operations Command on Sukhothai Road.

The officials said the blaze, which raged for one hour apd 45 minutes, was possibly the result of an electrical short-circuit as electricians completed a re-wiring job in rooms adjoining the fourth-floor computer room.

The cause of the fire has yet to be established, and the Army has allowed police to investigatge.

No injuries were reported.

Police said electricians Chettha Samakrop, 26, Narit Thaimia, 22 and Wichian Phoemketkit, 26, of the Triwitsawakam Co Ltd, were being detained at Samsen station on charges of negligence resulting in damage to government property.

Deputy Police Department director Pol Lt-Gen Sawaeng Thirasawat said the fire started at about 5.45 a.m. and lasted until about 7.00 a.m.

Police said the fire broke out in a meeting room next to the computer room storing intelligence information, including data on Vietnamese refugees and merit records of Thai troops fighting along the border. [passage omitted]

Vietnam

Statement on PRC Ships Firing in Spratlys BK141515 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1450 GMT 14 Mar 88

[Foreign Ministry statement issued 14 March]

[Text] On the morning of 14 March 1988, the Chinese warships that were illegally operating in the Truong Sa [Spratly] Achipelago zone, flagrantly opened fire on two Vietnamese cargo vessels which were carrying out normal operations in the sea area of the (Gorma) hidden reef in the group of Sinh Ton Islands. Our vessels were forced to open fire in self-defense. In the meantime, they [the Chinese authorities] turned white into black by accusing the Vietnamese vessels of conducting armed provocations against the Chinese warships.

Everyone knows that since January 1988, China has continuously sent warships to intrude and carry out military provocations in the sea areas of the hidden reefs of Chu Thap and (Song Guom) and some other hidden reefs among the group of Sinh Ton islands of Vietnam's Truong Sa Archipelago.

Disregarding the SRV Government's protest and world public concern, especially of the Southeast Asian countries, this aforesaid brazen act clearly exposes the Chinese authorities' ambition of violating Vietnam's territorial sovereignty, something which seriously threatens Vietnam's security, undermines peace, stability, and the trend for dialogue in Southeast Asia, and furthers their scheme of expansion into the Eastern Sea.

The SRV people and government are extremely indignant and resolutely condemn this act of military provocation by the Chinese authorities.

The SRV Government once again asserts its sovereignty over the Truong Sa and Hoang Sa [Paracel] archipelalgoes. The Chinese authorities must put an immediate end to their military provocations and withdraw their

warships at once from Vietnamese territorial waters of Vietnam's Truong Sa Archipelago. They must bear full responsibility for all the consequences arising from their military provocations.

Officers Voice Resolve To Defend Islands BK131245 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 13 Mar 88

[Text] Vietnamese officers and men on the Truong Sa [Spratly] Archipelago affirmed their responsibility to accomplish the task of defending the sovereignty over the archipelago.

In a letter sent to the rear, they stressed that each inch of the archipelago is part of Vietnam's territory and a sacred heritage defended and led by our ancestors for many generations now. Also in their letter, they affirmed the determination not to encroach upon any inch of land of others, but not to let anyone to encroach upon an inch of land and territorial waters of Vietnam.

Nguyen Van Linh, Others Mourn Pham Hung BK140658 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 14 Mar 88

[Text] Dear friends: The announcement of the heart-breaking news that esteemed Comrade Pham Hung, member of the Political Bureau of the CPV Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers had left us forever, caused sudden, deep anguish in the hearts of our people and combatants throughout the country, of overseas Vietnamese, and of friends far and near. No sooner had the news been broken than ceremonies were organized by all localities from one end of the country to the other for our compatriots and combatants to pay homage to the late esteemed comrade chairman of the Council of Ministers

At 0800 [0100 GMT] this morning, 14 March, a solemn ceremony was held at the Ba Dinh Conference Hall in Hanoi to pay the last respects to Comrade Pham Hung. Since early morning, under a cloudy, misty sky accentuated by a light drizzle, several delegations queued up outside the conference hall, waiting for their turn to pay tribute to Comrade Pham Hung. Today, the Ba Dinh Conference Hall, a sacred place in the heart of every Vietnamese, was enveloped in a solemn atmosphere permeated with boundless grief and fond memories of the comrade chairman. Comrade Pham Hung, dressed in his everyday working attire, lay in state in a see-through glass casket placed in the middle of the rostrum, amid the pervasive scent of burning aloe wood and the melancholic, sorrowful tune of the dirge.

Keeping a vigil beside Comrade Pham Hung's casket were Vice Chairmen of the Council of Ministers Nguyen Ngoc Triu, Nguyen Van Chinh, Doan Duy Thanh, and Tran Duc Luong, and the bereaved family. High on the rostrum hung the party and national flags adorned with a black mourning ribbon. Beneath the flags stood out a yellow inscription on a black banner that read: Boundless Grief Over the Passing Away of Comrade Chairman of Council of Ministers Pham Hung. Under the banner was a smoking incense burner and a box in which were displayed the many orders and medals that bore silent testimony to the great and glorious contributions of Comrade Pham Hung to the revolutionary cause of the fatherland. Flanking the casket were some cypress trees, symbolizing vitality and durability, and many wreaths made of glass beads and fresh flowers.

At 0800, the ceremony to pay homage to Comrade Pham Hung officially began. First to present its last respects was the delegation of the CPV Central Committee led by Comrade General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh. The party wreath bore the inscription: Boundless Grief Over the Passing Away of Comrade Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Hung. The delegation included the comrade advisers to the CPV Central Committee Truong Chinh, Pham Van Dong, and Le Duc Tho; all members of the Political Bureau, the Secretariat, the Council of State, the Council of Ministers, and the VFF Central Committee; and representatives of the various mass organizations. The delegates bowed to the remains of their beloved comrade and solicitously condoled Comrade Pham Hung's family.

After paying their homage, Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, Comrade Vo Chi Qong, Comrade Mai Chi Tho, Comrade Tran Xuan Bach, and Comrade Vo Van Kiet and many other comrade members of the Political Bureau, the Secretariat, the Council of State, and the Council of Ministers took turns keeping a vigil beside Comrade Pham Hung's casket.

Next were the National Assembly and Council of State delegations led by Comrade Le Quang Dao, chairman of the National Assembly, and Comrade Vo Chi Cong, chairman of the Council of State, respectively; the Council of Ministers delegation led by Comrade Vo Van Kiet, acting chairman of the Council; the VFF Central Committee delegation led by Comrade Hoang Quoc Viet and Comrade Le Quang Dao; and the delegation of the Military Commission of the Party Central Committee led by Senior General Le Duc Anh.

Then came the delegation of the Vietnam Democratic Party Central Committee led by Comrade Nghiem Xuan Yem, chairman of the party; the delegation of the Confederation of Trade Unions [VCTU] led by Comrade Pham The Duyet, secretary of the CPV Central Committee and chairman of the VCTU; the delegation of the Party Committee and People's Committee of Cuu Long Province, Comrade Pham Hung's birthplace, was led by Comrade Nguyen Ky Uc, secretary of the provincial party committee; the delegation of the party Committee and People's Committee of Ho Chi Minh City led by Comrade Vo Tran Chi, secretary of the city's Party Committee; the delegation of the Dong Nai Province Party Committee and People's Committee led by Comrade Nguyen Thi Ngoc Lien, secretary of the provincial

Party Committee; and the delegation of the Vietnam Women's Union Central Committee led by Comrade Nguyen Thi Dinh, the union's president.

Also paying their homage to Comrade Pham Hung this morning were the delegations of the Tien Giang Provincial Party Committee and People's Committee, the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee, and the Hanoi Municipal Party Committee and People's Committee.

Laos Sends Condolences

BK121348 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 12 Mar 88

[Message of condolences from Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers; Phoumi Vongvichit, acting president of the LPDR; and Sisomphon Lovansai, acting chairman of the SPC of the LPDR, to Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee; Vo Chi Cong, chairman of the Council of State; Vo Van Kiet, acting chairman of the Council of Ministers and Le Quang Dao, chairman of the National Assembly—dated 12 March]

[Text] Beloved comrades: We have received news of the death of Comrade Pham Hung, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the SRV, with great sorrow. On behalf of the LPRP Central Committee, the SPC, and the Council of Ministers of the LPDR and in the name of the multiethnic Lao people, we would like to express our profound sorrow to you, comrades, and to the fraternal Vietnamese communists and people.

Comrade Pham Hung was one of the outstanding leaders of the Vietnamese party and state. He was the beloved son of the Vietnamese people, faithful to the noble revolutionary cause of the great President Ho Chi Minh, a determined and firm communist fighter of the movement for national liberation and independence, and an ardent activist for peace and friendship among nations.

The Lao communists and people know full well about Comrade Pham Hung. In his rich revolutionary experiences, no matter under what difficult circumstances, beginning as a revolutionary imbued with a sense of tenacity, he became a responsible cadre at various levels who commanded the trust of the masses. Comrade Pham Hung was a skillful leader with a great sense of alertness, indicating his profound loyalty toward the party, and the interests of the country and the people. Comrade Pham Hung also used his wisdom, knowledge, and capabilities to make great contributions to guiding the Vietnamese revolution and building the foundation and the Vietnamese revolutionary forces in the struggle against the colonialists, the imperialist aggressors, and other reactionary forces. He thus scored great victories in the cause of national liberation and in the effort to unify the country and take it toward socialism.

Throughout his valuable life, Comrade Pham Hung paid great attention to enhancing, and worked to strengthen, the cohesion of the socialist system so as to develop further the militant solidarity of all revolutionary and national liberation forces with a sense of audacity. He gave consistent support and assistance to the revolutionary and national liberation struggle of the Lao people.

Comrade Pham Hung was a great intimate and faithful friend of the multiethnic Lao people. He made important contributions to strengthening the relations of friendship, special solidarity, and comprehensive cooperation between Laos and Vietnam and among Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia, thus making them even more fruitful with every passing day.

The Lao party, state, and people will record the virtues of Comrade Pham Hung toward the Lao revolution in the annals of the history of the relationship between the two parties, states, and peoples forever.

On the occasion of the mourning of the demise of Comrade Pham Hung, on behalf of the LPRP Central Committee, the SPC, the Council of Ministers of the LPDR, we would like to express our sorrow and share our grief with you, comrades, and with the bereaved family and relatives of the late Comrade Pham Hung. We firmly believe that the fraternal Vietnamese people, who are imbued with the tradition of revolutionary heroism, under the clear-sighted and wise leadership of the CPV and its general secretary Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, will transform your sorrow at this great loss into actual revolutionary deeds; and that the Vietnamese people will continue scoring yet greater victories in the task of socioeconomic development on the basis of the continuing transformation and changes in accordance with the new thinking so as to fulfill the tasks of socialist construction and national defense.

[Dated] Vientiane, 12 March 1988

[Signed] Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the LPDR;

Phoumi Vongvichit, acting president of the LPDR;

Sisomphon Lovansai, acting chairman of the SPC of the LPDR.

Radio Carries Pham Hung's Biography BK111604 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 11 Mar 88

["Biography" of Pham Hung, Member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and Chairman of the Council of Ministers]

[Text] Comrade Pham Hung, whose real name was Pham Van Thien, was born on 11 June 1912 in Long Ho village, Chau Thanh District, Vinh Long—now Cuu Long—Province. In 1928-29 he took part in the activities of the Youth and Student Movement and joined the organization of Nam Ky [southern part of Vietnam] Student Unions and Communist Youth League.

In 1930, he was admitted to the Indochinese Communist Party and worked through various levels—village party chapter committee, district party committee, and My Tho provincial party committee.

In 1931, he was arrested and sentenced to death by the French colonialists. However, thanks to a struggle movement at home and in France, they were compelled to commute the death sentence to life imprisonment with hard labor and send him into exile at Con Dao.

Following the success of the August Revolution in 1945, he left the imperialist prison and was elected to the Nam Bo regional party committee. Later, in 1946, he was elected provisional Nam Bo regional party committee secretary.

At the second national congress of party delegates in 1951, he was elected to the party Central Committee. When the Central Office of South Vietnam, COSVN, was established he was appointed, first, as member and, later, as deputy secretary of the COSVN and concurrently secretary and chairman of the Administrative Resistance Committee, Eastern Nam Bo Inter-Region Detachment.

In 1954, when the Geneva Agreement on Vietnam was signed, he served as head of the VPA delegation to the Joint Armistice Commission in Nam Bo. In 1955, he served as head of the VPA delegation to the International Commission in Saigon.

At the 10th plenum of the second party Central Committee in 1956, he was elected member of the Political Bureau. He also assumed the position of head of the Central Unification Committee the same year.

In 1957, he was appointed minister of the Premier's Office. At the 14th plenum of the second party Central Committee in 1958, he was elected to the Political Bureau and Secretariat of the party Central Committee. In April 1958 he was appointed vice premier of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

At the third national congress of party delegates in 1960, he was reelected member of the party Central Committee and the Political Bureau and continued to serve as vice premier of the government.

In 1967, he was appointed secretary of the Central Office of South Vietnam and political commissar of the South Vietnam Liberation Armed Forces by the Political Bureau.

In 1975, during the Ho Chi Minh campaign, he assumed the position of political commissar of the campaign command.

In 1976, at the fourth national congress of party delegates, he was reelected member of the party Central Committee and the Political Bureau, and appointed vice chairman of the Council of Ministers. In 1980, he concurrently assumed the position of interior minister.

At the fifth national congress of party delegates in March 1982, he was reelected to the party Central Committee and the Political Bureau, and continued as vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and concurrently as interior minister.

At the sixth national congress of party delegates in December 1986, he was reelected to the party Central Committee and the Political Bureau.

The first session of the eighth National Assembly in June 1987 elected him chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers. He was deputy to the Second, Third, Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth National Assemblies.

Owing to his great and meritorious contributions to the cause of the national liberation, construction, and defense of the SRV fatherland and to the strengthening of international solidarity, our party and state conferred the Gold Star Order—the highest and most noble of our state—and many other orders on him.

The USSR awarded him the October Revolution Order and the Medal for Consolidating Militant Alliance.

The Republic of Cuba awarded him the First Class Che Guevara Order.

Czechoslovakia awarded him the First Class National Defense Order and the Medal for Militant Fraternity.

Bulgaria awarded him the Dimitrov Order.

Papers Carry Editorials on Pham Hung BK121706 Hanoi VNA in English 1549 GMT 12 Mar 88

[Text] Hanoi March 12 [dateline as received]—Under the title "An Example of Communist Intrepidity" NHAN DAN's editorial today mourns Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Hung who passed away on March 10 in Ho Chi Minh City at the age of 76.

The paper says:

"A big grief has struck the whole country: Comrade Pham Hung is no more. He died in the city bearing the name of esteemed Uncle Ho in his capacity as chairman of the Council of Ministers while coping with heavy pressure of work which claimed his utmost attention, like a combatant falling on the battle field. "Comrade Pham Hung's active revolutionary life over nearly 60 consecutive years now was closely linked with the anti-French revolutionary movement in the late 1920s, with the founding of the party, with the August 1945 general uprising, with the nation's two resistence wars for national salvation and with the building of socialism and of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

"The name of Comrade Pham Hung who was dearly addressed as "Brother Hai Hung" is closely associated with the long years of struggle in the Con Dao (Poulo Condor) Prison, with the revolutionary struggle in South Vietnam, with the periods of struggle against French colonialism and U.S. Imperialism. From 1967, in his capacity as secretary of the party Central Committee's office for South Vietnam and political commissar of the South Vietnam Liberation Armed Forces he, together with the party Central Committee, the Political Bureau and the Central Committee' office, directly led the persistent struggle of the "Motherland's Fortress" to final vitory.

NHAN DAN goes on:

"Comrade Pham Hung will forever remain in the hearts of the Vietnamese people as a shining example of a tireless and staunch communist combatant, a leader of great prestige of our party and state directly educated and trained by President Ho Chi Minh".

In its editorial, the Army paper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN says:

"Comrade Pham Hung always maintained close ties with the armed forces in the protracted and difficult fight against the U.S. aggressors. As political commissar of the South Vietnam Liberation Armed Forces, he shared with the combatants hardships and dangers as well as their joys on the day of complete victory. His noble revolutionary virtues and his simple and exemplary manners were and still are an encouragement for our officers and combatants to overcome all obstacles to fight and win.

"His death is a great loss to the party, the state and the people."

HANOI MOI (NEW HANOI) in its editorial calls on Hanoians to turn grief into revolutionary and practical deeds in building and defending the capital of the country.

NHAN DAN Editorial

BK120407 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 11 Mar 88

[12 March NHAN DAN editorial: "An Example of a Staunch Communist"]

[Text] Our country has just received extremely sad news: Comrade Pham Hung is no longer with us! The comrade closed his eyes, like a combatant fallen on the battlefield, while busy with his work as the chairman of the Council of Ministers in the city bearing the name of venerated Uncle Ho. Comrade Pham Hung's hectic working life spanned nearly 60 years and was closely associated with the revolutionary movement against French colonialism from the late 1920s, with the founding of the party, with the August [1945] General Uprising, with the nation's two glorious wars of resistance for national salvation, and with the cause of national reunification and socialist construction and the building of the SRV state.

The name of Comrade Pham Hung, affectionately known as Brother Hai Hung, was especially inseparable from the struggle that lasted for many years in the Con Dao prison, from the many high-tide revolutionary struggles in the southern part of our country during the struggle against French colonialism as well as during the struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression.

Beginning in 1967, in his capacity as secretary of the party Central Committee's Office for South Vietnam and political commissar of the South Vietnam Liberation Armed Forces, the comrade joined with the party Central Committee, the Political Bureau, and the party Central Committee's Office for South Vietnam in directing the persistent struggle in the fatherland's mass fortress [meaning South Vietnam] until complete victory.

In June 1987, while our country was just starting the process of renovation in the face of countless difficulties and complications arising from the economic, financial, and social circumstances, Comrade Pham Hung was assigned the onerous duty of chairman of the Council of Ministers. On receiving this post, the comrade said: The lesson of regarding the people as the root requires us to implement socialist democracy in a profound manner if we are to ensure that our present and future activities will be carried out successfully and without errors. The comrade emphasized: It will be impossible for us to fulfill our new missions with our old conceptions and our old and sluggish working attitude.

With a strong sense of responsibility and with his dynamic and pragmatic attitude, the comrade, despite his old age and poor health, unhesistatingly threw himself into doing heavy and complicated jobs at the central level and in various localities, trying to carry out necessary and effective measures aimed at achieving the objective of stabilizing the country's socioeconomic situation.

Our party and people have received this unexpected sad news with deepest grief. Engraved forever in our hearts is the bright example of the unflagging working life of Comrade Pham Hung, a staunch communist fighter and a leader of great prestige in our party and state who had been directly trained and fostered by President Ho Chi Minh.

Our party, Army, and people pledge to turn our grief into strength by persisting in the struggle for renovation and implementing in a truly satisfactory manner the resolution of the Sixth CPV Congress and all other resolutions of the party Central Central Committee so as to stabilize the socioeconomic situation and by creating premises for ensuing steps of development. Only by doing so can we fulfill the ardent desire and the lofty wishes that Comrade Pham Hung left behind when he departed us.

Information Department on Pham Hung Successor BK120540 Hong Kong AFP in English 0527 GMT 12 Mar 88

[Text] Hanoi, March 12 (AFP)—The election of a successor to Vietnamese Premier Pham Hung, who died Thursday at the age of 75, is expected to take place in June during a National Assembly session, officials said here Saturday.

The Department of Information said Saturday that the designation of a new head of government "will take place during the next session of the National Assembly, in accordance with the law."

The National Assembly holds a plenary session two times a year, in June and December.

First Vice Premier Vo Van Kiet, a possible successor to Mr Hung, has been named interim premier until the National Assembly meets.

The Department of Information also said the Vietnamese Government "does not intend to invite foreign delegations to the funeral" of Mr Hung, set for Tuesday.

Mr Hung's remains are to lie in state Monday at the Ba Dinh Palace here before his burial the following day at the Mai Dich Cemetery reserved for dignitaries in the suburbs of the capital.

Three days of mourning have been set beginning Sunday during which no festivities are to be held and flags will fly at half-mast across the country, newspapers said Saturday.

Further on Possible Successor

BK120356 Hong Kong AFP in English 0334 GMT 12 Mar 88

[By Gilles Campion]

[Text] Hanoi, March 12 (AFP)—Prime Minister Pham Hung, who died Thursday at the age of 75, could be succeeded by a younger man more open to reform in Vietnam, diplomats here believe.

"We find ourselves practically in the same situation as nine months ago, when Mr Hung was elected in June," a Western diplomat said short!y after the premier's death of a heart attack was disclosed Friday. "Two reformist candidates were on the ballot, Vo Van Kiet and Nguyen Co Thach, but their time had not yet come and the Communist Party finally chose the prudent course by electing Mr Hung, the number two in the Politburo, to assure the transition."

Mr Kiet, an economics expert and first vice premier, and Mr Thach, also a vice premier and minister of external affairs, are both aged 65 and hold fifth and eighth place respectively in the Politburo.

Mr Kiet was named acting prime minister pending the election of Mr Hung's successor by the National Assembly.

"The problem is that this transition has not been long enough, and the officials of the Communist Party may be tempted to prolong it by enlisting Do Muoi," said another diplomat.

Mr Do Muoi, 70, ranks fourth in the Politburo and second in the Communist Party Secretariat.

But the diplomat noted: "The arrival of Mr Do muoi as head of government—and he was tipped as a possible candidate in June—risks having a demoralizing effect on the population, like Mr Hung's election in June."

"But all will depend on the balance of forces inside the party. If the choice is based on prudence and strict respect for the hierarchy, Mr Do Muoi will naturally come out on top."

Most diplomats think that the passing of Mr Hung may prematurely ring in a period of reformers, led by 72-yearold Communist Party General-Secretary Nguyen Van Linh.

"In this case, Vo Van Kiet seems the logical candidate because the economy has the priority today in Vietnam," a diplomat said.

He said that in nine months, the Nguyen Van Linh-Pham Hung team has "clarified the outline" of Vietnamese politics.

"Six more months would have been very useful. But without seeking to sound cynical, the death of the prime minister could signal an acceltration of reforms," the diplomat said.

Back in June, the people of Vietnam were putting all their hope in the election of a "new," younger man who they believed would be capable of resolving the grave economic crisis that has gripped the nation for years.

Rumors circulated at that time of the possible promotion of General Vo Nguyen Giap, the victor of the battle of Dien Bien Phu in May 1954 that brought an end to French colonial rule in Vietnam, who enjoys much prestige in the military and general population.

Gen Giap, 75, is still a vice premier but quit the Politburo in 1982.

"It remains to be seen if his name turns up in the coming weeks, but it would be surprising if it meets with unanimity within the party," a diplomat said.

After the Saigon regime fell in 1975, Gen Giap emerged as a defender of a pragmatic approach to rebuilding Vietnam's war-ravaged economy and—according to some sources—sought to become premier to put his ideas into action.

But diplomats recalled that Mr Hung, who once appeared to be a hardliner with little inclination for reforms, had in time become favorable to Mr Nguyen Van Linh's policies—so much so that they became an apparently solid team.

Radio Cites Reports on Wu Xueqian U.S. Trip BK110359 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 10 Mar 88

[Text] Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian paid an official visit to the United States from 2 to 9 March, according to foreign reports.

Sources said that both China and the United States attached great importance to this visit which was apparently aimed at consolidating the Beijing-Washington strategic relationship against the background of the current international situation and following the rift caused by U.S. condemnation of Chinese missile sales to Iran, by Washington's criticism of Beijing's attitude toward the unrest in Tibet, and by China's displeasure over the ban of U.S. high-tech exports to China.

Wu Xueqian held talks with U.S. Secretary of State Shultz; huddled in closed-door sessions with Pentagon Boss Carlucci and National Security Adviser Powell; met with Commerce Secretary Verity; and was received in private by President Reagan.

During the two rounds of talks on 7 and 8 March, Wu and Shultz discussed a wide range of international issues such as arms control, U.S.-Soviet relations, Chinese-U.S. ties, the situation on the Korean Peninsula, and especially the Afghanistan and Cambodia issues. They reached an identity of views on several issues. Wu said that Chinese-U.S. relations have continued to develop favorably over the past 10 years and that the ties between these two Pacific powers have great potential for further development. Wu contended that an effort should be made to infuse Chinese-U.S. relations with vitality so that the ship of relations can sail safely through hazardous reefs and continue to forge ahead. He voiced his hopes that bilateral ties will develop further. Wu pointed out that the United States and China can play a role in solving regional dispute. He affirmed: Chinese-U.S. cooperation is essential in solving the Afghanistan and Cambodia problems.

At a reception for Wu on 8 March, Reagan expressed satisfaction over the development of Chinese-U.S. relations. On his part, Wu expressed strong confidence in the prospects of Chinese-U.S. ties.

Hanoi People React to Canonizations
BK130801 Hanoi International Service in English
1000 GMT 12 Mar 88

[Text] The representatives of Catholics and other people in Hanoi hold that the canonization of some faithful in Vietnam by the Vatican this time is abnormal as it has not consulted the Vietnamese state.

At a get-together in Hanoi on Friday [11 March], they urged the Vatican and responsible figures in the Vietnamese Catholic Church to reconsider this canonization. They pointed out that the canonization this time must not be misused by bad elements and the state policy on religion must not be distorted, must not be allowed to affect the national unity bloc and the relations between the state and the Vatican, and to be detrimental to both the Catholic Church and the Catholic clergy.

Hanoi Tourism Association Makes Debut 12 March BK130817 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 12 Mar 88

[Text] The Hanoi Tourism Association made its debut at a ceremony held in Hanoi this morning under the sponsorship of the Hanoi Municipal People's Committee and the Vietnam Tourism General Department. The Hanoi Tourism Association is a broad social organization whose aim is to mobilize human and material resources and bring into play all potentials to constantly develop tourism in the capital and improve ther quality of products in service of tourism.

Attending the ceremony were leaders of the Vietnam Tourism General Department, the municipal people's committee, and the Hanoi Municipal VFF Committee; and many representatives of the organs concerned at the central level and in Hanoi.

On this occasion, the Hanoi Tourism Association appointed 12 leaders of some organs at the central level and in Hanoi as members of its Executive Committee and Prof Dr Pham Huy Thong as its chairman.

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